November 6, 1755. NUMB. 1402.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By Saturday's Poſt we received the following Advices, brought to New-York *by Capt.* Nealſon, *in a ſhort Paſſage from* Briſtol, *viz.*

PARIS, Auguſt 8.

A MILITARY Scheme is on Foot, which, beſides adding 50,000 Men to the Land Forces on the preſent Eſtabliſhment, has in View the bringing into the Field three ſuch Armies next Summer, as will juſtly ſurprize all Europe, the Court being ultimately reſolved to make a Breach with Great-Britain the Baſis of a General War, as the only poſſible Means to prevent the Conſequences of the overgrown Power of the Engliſh Nation in its Navy and American Colonies.

St. Malo, Aug. 14. We have already ſeveral Privateers fit to put to Sea from this Port, and wait only the Liberty of acquiring proper Commiſſions, which we doubt not of having very ſoon, as we are already aſſured our Ships will be free of that Deduction we were formerly obliged to pay of Ten per Cent. for all the Prizes we may make ourſelves Maſters of.

Utrecht, Auguſt 13. Tho' political Aſpects have for this Month paſt been preparing us for the News of a Declaration of War, private Letters do not yet baniſh the Hopes of ſeeing Negotiations renewed. We are alſo informed, that ſeveral well-meaning Powers ſpeak in a pacific Strain, and will uſe their Endeavours, during the Seaſon which puts a Stop to military Preparations, in order to prevent their being renewed in the Spring.

Hague, Aug. 13. According to Letters received Yeſterday from Tournay, Ypres, and Furnes, dated the Tenth Inſtant, the Dutch Garriſons were ſtill in thoſe three Places; but they did indeed hold themſelves in Readineſs to march on the firſt Notice, tho' no Day was yet fixed for their Departure.

Liſbon, July 24. Don Juan, the King's natural Brother, is to have the Command of the Squadron actually fitting out againſt the Barbary Corſairs. The Ship, our Lady of Good Diſpatch, arrived here this Day. She departed from hence the 22d of February, 1754, arrived at Macao the 30th of July following, and ſailed from thence the 13th of January laſt. Her Cargo conſiſts of 7680 Pieces of curious Silks, 2000 Pieces of Nankins, 446,946 lb. of Tea, 25,516 lb. of Mother of Pearl, 1237 lb. of Rhubarb, 12,337 lb. of China Wood, 11,330 lb. of Galingal Wood, 49,561 lb. of Sapao Wood, 100 lb. of Muſk, 23 lb. of ſmall Pearls, 312 Cheſts of Porcelain, beſides many other Things.

Genoa, Auguſt 9. We learn from Antibes, that all the Sailors belonging to that Place, are preſſed to man the Fleet fitting out at Toulon.

Auguſt 10. Conſiderable Remittances have lately been received from France, in Part of our Subſidy. As there is great Appearance of a War between France and England, the Fortifications of this City, and of Spezzia and Vado, are immediately to be repaired.

Auguſt 12. Since Commodore Edgecumbe arrived at Villa Franca, a Rumour has been ſpread, that an Engliſh Squadron would pay a Viſit to the new Fort which the Republick is building at San Remo; and ſome of the Populace, who firmly believed this News, treated a certain foreign Conſul in ſuch a Manner, that the Government hath ordered them to be apprehended and proſecuted.

Cadiz, Auguſt 12. The French Squadron, under the Command of the Count de Guay, after having been at Anchor ſome Days in this Bay, ſailed, bearing its Courſe North-Eaſt. It was afterwards met by two Maſters of Ships, who alſo ſaw the Engliſh Fleet, commanded by Admiral Hawke, at but a ſmall Diſtance, and that there did not appear to be any Diſpoſition of attacking each other.

Auguſt 13. An Engliſh Sloop of War touched here Yeſterday, to adviſe the Britiſh Conſul, the Factory, and all the Shipping ſhe meets with, to guard againſt a War with France. The Sloop is to touch in all the Ports within the Streights to give the ſame Notice.

Bruſſels, Aug. 28. Beſides the Camp which ſome of our Regiments are immediately to form at Mechlin, it is ſaid there will be another at Liers, and that a conſiderable Train of Artillery will be ſent thither.

Hague, Aug. 31. Private Letters from Bruſſels ſay, that a Body of French Troops will ſoon encamp near Barlaimont.

Amſterdam, September 5. The Earl of Holderneſſe arrived here laſt Night; his Excellency purpoſes to ſtay a Day or two in this City, and then to go to the Hague.

Peterſburg, Aug. 5. Laſt Wedneſday, at the Iſſue of a grand Council, held in the Empreſs's Preſence, on Occaſion of ſome Diſpatches received by Expreſs from Hanover, Orders were given for aſſembling, on the Frontiers of Finland, a conſiderable Body of Forces, ready to march on the firſt Notice.

Paris A-la-main, Aug. 22. The King has diſcharged all the Officers belonging to his Country Houſes; and given Orders for an Augmentation in the ſeveral Companies of Dragoons.

September 1. Laſt Friday we received with great Pleaſure, by the Engliſh Mail, the Confirmation of an Action in North-America, between the French and Engliſh, in which the latter, tho' double in Number, were routed. We expect a more circumſtantial Account of this Action. Next Day Mr. Peſchevin, one of the Eaſt-India Directors, received Advice, that one Engliſh Veſſel hath been taken, and another ſunk; but when, or where, or by whom, we know not.

Paris, Aug. 25. An Embargo is laid on all the Merchantmen in the different Ports of this Kingdom, and upwards of Fourſcore are taken into the Service of the Government, and order'd to be in Readineſs to put to Sea on the firſt Notice. *Hague Gazette.*------- The Amſterdam Gazette only ſays, that it was reported an Embargo would be laid.

Aug. 26. Conſiderable Remittances have been made to Breſt, Rochefort, Toulon, and other Ports, in order to forward the Armaments at thoſe Places.

Within theſe ten Days Orders have been ſent down to all the Ports in the Ocean, and particularly along the Coaſt of Normandy, to freight Veſſels for the King's Service: It is pretended that no leſs than 90 Ships are taken up on his Majeſty's Account, at Havre-de-Grace, Dieppe, and other Ports adjacent. On this Occaſion ſome People conjecture, that a new Expedition beyond Sea is intended. It is expected that an Embargo will be laid on all Shipping in our Ports.

Bourdeaux, Aug. 13. Seventeen Merchantmen, belonging to this Port, and two belonging to St. Malo, are taking in their Ladings for our Colonies.

Corunna, Aug. 14. We this Day ſaw the Engliſh Fleet under the Command of Admiral Hawke, off this Port. The Engliſh Conſul has received, by a Merchant Ship, Letters from that Admiral, but we are ignorant of the Contents.

Canterbury, Auguſt 13. By a Gentleman that paſſed through this City from Paris, on Saturday laſt, we are aſſured, that the Reaſon of ſo many Forces being ſent to Dunkirk, Calais, and all that Coaſt, was occaſioned by the Duke of Mirepoix's enquiring of a Gentleman at Dover, the Reaſon of ſo many Troops being quartered in this Country? He anſwered, that he did not know, but the Government had thought fit to canton round about near 10,000 Men, who could be drawn together at a very ſhort Warning. On the Ambaſſador's repreſenting this to his Court, they were in the utmoſt Apprehenſions of our Deſign to make a Deſcent on Dunkirk, or ſome other Port, and accordingly order'd their Forces to cover them. Nay, ſo ſtrong were their Fears, when he came away, that it was confidently affirmed in Paris, there were eight Men of War, and five Bombketches, with ſeveral Frigates, lying before Dunkirk, ready to bombard it. He was likewiſe aſſured by a Perſon of Conſequence there, that there were no leſs than 50,000 Louis d' Ores in the Alcide when taken, and that he was concern'd in ſeeing them ſafe on board. In ſhort, they are very angry, very much confuſed, and at preſent unable to help themſelves; for their Finances, for two Years to come, are already conſumed; their Court and Nobles in Debt, and pay no Body; and the Pariſians ſo poor, that were it not for the Influence of two worthy Noblemen, they would certainly riſe.

LONDON, Auguſt 4.

The Night before the Duke de Mirepoix left London, he expreſſed himſelf to the following Effect, to the Grandees at White's Chocolate Houſe.

Gentlemen,

The high Civilities I have had the Honour to receive from you, having laid me under great Obligations, I ſhould behave beneath the Character of a Gentleman, were I to depart this Kingdom without making thoſe Acknowledgments which you are entitled to, and which I glory in. It is with great Regret, Gentlemen, that I leave a Nation with Animoſity, which I could have been happy to have made my Exit in. The noble generous Spirit of Freedom which reigns among you, would make every wiſe Man wiſh to be a Briton, did not that Liberty degenerate into Licentiouſneſs. You have the Happineſs of a brave and wiſe King to rule over you: A Gentleman worthy of the Race of Heroes from which he deſcends, and you ought to make it your Glory to deſerve him. I will not impeach the Conduct of your Miniſtry any farther than to obſerve, their being influenced by the Multitude, obſcures thoſe great Talents, which in France would make a Blaze that would aſtoniſh not only Europe, but the Univerſe. It is your Misfortune to be a divided People, and yet you are, to the Surprize of the World, a great and powerful Nation; and if you are not happy, pardon my Saying, it is your own Faults. Gentlemen, as I am juſt ſetting out for France, I affectionately take my Leave of you, and as I fear I ſhall never have the Felicity of ſeeing you here again, which I wiſh I may enjoy, as I ſhall eſteem it ſo, to meet you in any Corner of the Globe; and as I have a conſiderable Quantity of the beſt Wines France can produce, I deſire you'll do me the Honour of permitting them being ſent for your Uſe.

Auguſt 11. It is reported, that the King of Spain will not enter into any Alliance with the French King in a naval War againſt England, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Efforts that have been made by the French Court.

Auguſt 16. M. Dupleix's Lady, who is a Native of the Eaſt-Indies, has brought to Europe with her many Curioſities, to preſent their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties; particularly a Crown of Diamonds for the King, a Fan ſet with Diamonds for the Queen, an Arabian Horſe that travels ſixty Leagues a Day without halting; a Spider of a monſtrous Figure and extraordinary Bigneſs, that is to ſpin Silk; and a Monſter, half Woman half Monkey, an Animal not more rare than miſchievous.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, July 29.

"The French Men of War are ſtill in our Bay; they talk of ſailing To-morrow, and give out that they have Orders to cruize three Months off Cape Finiſterre, unleſs they are joined ſooner by the Fleet that went to America: And in that Caſe they are to return to Breſt; and if they ſhould not be joined by the American Fleet, they are notwithſtanding, at the Expiration of three Months, to go thither, as they ſay they have but four Months Proviſions on board.

"Our Court ſeems to be quite eaſy with Regard to the Quarrels that may be likely to ariſe between yours and that of France, every Thing having a pacifick Aſpect. God grant we may continue long in Peace and Quietneſs with our natural Friends the Engliſh!"

Auguſt 20. There are no leſs than Twenty-four Ships belonging to the Merchants, and twelve Colliers, taken into the Service of the Government, to be fitted up as Ships of War, which will carry 20 Guns, ſix Pounders, each Ship, and 120 Men.

Private Letters from Hanover give broad Hints, that there is no Good to be expected from P-----a; that the political Syſtem of Politicks adopted at B----n, though not calculated to give univerſal Monarchy to France, is nevertheleſs very hard to be reconciled with the Plans of the Courts of V----a and L---n; and there is too much Reaſon to fear the Houſe of B---------gh is ambitious of holding in a future War, as it did in the laſt, the Ballance of Europe. If this be the Caſe, we can only ſay, that E----d has not bid high enough for the Alliance of P-----a, or elſe that he is bent upon doing ſome Miſchief.

Auguſt 23. On Thurſday Night Orders were ſent to the Exciſe Office, to ſend Expreſſes to all the Officers dependent on them Northward, to ſtop, and ſend under a Guard to London, a Perſon who landed at Harwich, and lay at Malden on Sunday Night laſt, and alſo to ſeize his Baggage, and thoſe in Company with him.

We are informed from good Authority, that the King of Spain has declared he is inflexible in his Friendſhip with Great-Britain, and deſirous of maintaining Peace with all Europe.

September 6. It is now ſaid, that no more Engliſh Regiments will be ſent to America, but a large Remittance of Caſh to raiſe Troops there.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Auguſt 20.

"On the 31ſt of May laſt, or the Day following, there ſet out from Verſailles, a Perſon of Diſtinction, an able Negociator, ſent by the Moſt Chriſtian King, to make ſome Propoſals in Confidence to his Catholick Majeſty, concerning the Broils between France and England. Letters from Madrid in June, mentioned the Arrival of this Perſonage, and that he had been introduced at Court by the Duke de Duras, the French Miniſter in ordinary, as a Gentleman on his Travels. The foreign Miniſters at Madrid took him to be really ſuch; and it is only by the Intelligence which the foreign Miniſters at Verſailles have, that we learnt, ſome Time after his Return, the Occaſion of his Journey, and that it had been unſucceſsful in every Point; the Catholic King having declared, 'That Peace was ſo neceſſary, and ſo ſalutary to his 'Subjects, that nothing could induce him to deprive them of that 'ineſtimable Gift of Heaven; and that he wiſhed his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty might be ſo happy as to be able to preſerve it to 'his Subjects likewiſe.'

The Diſpatches brought back by the Expreſs which was ſent to Spain, on Occaſion of what happened in America, on the 10th of June, are not more favourable, and leave France nothing to hope for but an exact Neutrality on the Part of his Catholic Majeſty, and his good Offices, if they will be accepted, to prevent a greater Rupture."

Extract of a private Letter from Dunkirk.

"*On the Morning of the next Day, I took a Walk through the Town, and to the Entrance of the Harbour; and made ſuch Obſervations as I could with Safety, which I ſend you as under. On the Right Hand Side, going into the Harbour, there is a very ſtrong Battery, called the Riſbank, which was formerly demoliſhed by the Treaties of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle; this Battery, in Breach of theſe Treaties, they have now built a-new in Form of a Half Moon, on which there are mounted Twenty-two heavy Cannon, facing to the Harbour's Mouth, with Embraſures for ſeveral more; and on that Part of the Fortification they have a great many Men at Work; to me it appears formerly to have been a Redoubt. On the other Side of the Harbour, about two or three Furlongs from its Entrance, they are raiſing a large Rampart, on which is to be erected a Battery, which will mount 50 or 60 Pieces of Cannon facing the Sea: They form this Rampart by driving with heavy Mauls large Stakes of Wood into the Ground in Rows, which they bind with Faſcines, and fill up the open Space betwixt the Rows, with large Stones and Earth, which will make it exceſſively ſtrong. This Battery is pretty far advanced, and will be ſoon finiſh'd, as I think, from what I ſaw, that they cannot have leſs than 2000 Men employed on it, with three or four Hundred Wheel Carriages. The Name it goes by is, the Bavarian Battery. A little to the Eaſtward of it, they have begun to erect another in the ſame Manner, the Name of which I have heard, but can't now recollect it; they have about 1000 Men employed on it with Carriages, and 'tis ſaid it will ſoon be finiſhed. They are alſo repairing the Sluices, in order to form a Back Water for cleaning and deepening the Harbour; and I am credibly informed there is a Plan laid down for making wet and dry Docks for Shipping; and an Eſtimate of the Expence it will coſt is made, which has been ſent up to Verſailles, and that they only wait their King's Approbation for beginning the Work. They have now in the Town eight Battalions of Foot, and one Regiment of Horſe, with one of the Artillery; the greateſt Part of which Troops are employed in the different Works carrying on. Here were two Regiments more, but a Day or two before our Arrival they marched out of Town to join the Camp, which they call a Camp of Pleaſure, formed in Flanders, under the Command of the Prince de Soubize, Governor of that Country.*"

September 11. *If the Wind continues favourable, his Majeſty, 'tis thought, will be at Kenſington on Saturday next.*

On Monday Vice Admiral Smith ſent into Dover nine Sail of French Veſſels.

We hear from Dunkirk, that two Engliſh Veſſels are detained in that Port.

The Ambuſcade Man of War has ſent into Plymouth, a French Veſſel bound from Cape-Breton to Dunkirk, and was left in Chaſe of ſeveral other Ships. And another of our Men of War hath ſent into Portſmouth a large Ship, bound from Havre de Grace to St. Domingo.

By a Letter from Plymouth, Yeſterday, we hear, that the Maſter of a Ship arrived there reports, he ſaw the French and Engliſh Fleets engaged. It is aſſured that one of our Firſt Rate Men of War is gone to join Admiral Hawke.

A Letter by laſt Poſt from Plymouth, informs us, that on the 11th of Auguſt, as the Vanguard, of 70 Guns, Capt. Byron, was Convoy to three Tenders to Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, they obſerved a large Ship bearing down upon them, which they afterwards found was a French Man of War of 64 Guns. Capt. Byron fired two Guns, which damaged the Frenchman's Rigging, and ordered them to ſend an Officer on board of him, whom after he had examined he diſmiſſed, with Leave to proceed on their Voyage. As ſoon as the Officer was returned, Capt. Byron perceived they were preparing to attack him, and ordered a Captain and thirty Men from the Tenders, to come on board the Vanguard, which the Frenchman ſeeing, he immediately made all the Sail he could from our Man of War.

We are aſſured the French Fleet was not arrived at Breſt the 21 of this Month.

There is an Account that the Algerines have taken three Dutch Ships, two of them laden with Corn for Trieſte.

His Majeſty's Ship Centaur, and Cruizer Sloop, arrived in the Downs Yeſterday from a Cruize, and brought in with them two French Veſſels.

His Majeſty was expected to be at Helvoetſluys this Day.

They aſſure us, in the laſt Letters from Stockholm, that the Differences which have ſo long ſubſiſted between Sweden and Ruſſia, about the Limits of their reſpective Poſſeſſions in Finland, are as good as terminated, and that his Swediſh Majeſty will impart to the approaching General Dyet what has been ſettled on this Head.

Extract of a Letter from Cracow, Auguſt 12.

"We know not whether we ought to believe a Report that has prevailed here this Week paſt; but it is certain that many People give Credit to it, viz. That if the Affairs of Europe become ſo far embroiled as to call for the Marching of the Ruſſian Troops, they will take their Route through this Kingdom, and proceed to ſuch Places where the King of Great-Britain ſhall judge they are moſt wanted. We already ſee a Map of their Route. 'Tis ſaid the Army is to march in three Diviſions, and that the general Rendezvous is to be in the Neighbourhood of this City. However, we don't

don't hear that the usual Requisitions on such Occasions have yet been made, tho' some People seem to be positive in this Point."

Letters from Paris inform us, that the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault having waited on the King with some new Representations of the Assembly of the Clergy against his Declaration of the Second of September, 1754, his Majesty's Answer was, "My Intention "is that the said Declaration be executed throughout my Domini- "ons: I shall be very sorry if any Bishop forces me to depart from "my usual Moderation; and therefore I will have the Sacraments "administred to all Catholicks in my Kingdom without any Diffi- "culty."

By Yesterday's Mail from New-York, *we have these further Advices, viz.*

LONDON, August 30.

A Letter from France represents the present Joy at the American News, as greatly allayed by their daily Apprehensions of very different Accounts of their Success in other Quarters.

It is said that a Man has made an Affidavit before the Lord Mayor, that he saw six French Ships sailing in Admiral Hawke's Squadron.

We are assured, by good Authority, that the King of Spain has not only signed a Neutrality with regard to our present Rupture with France, but has sent to the French Court immediately to withdraw from Madrid their present Embassador, for having endeavoured to impose on him the most shameful Misrepresentations of the Conduct of the English in America. In the Presence of all his Ministers he gave Orders for an Answer to be drawn up to the French Memorial, and that no Messenger should be suffered to depart from Madrid till one had been dispatched to the Court of France for the Recal of its Minister, and further declared, that all his Ports should be open for the Reception and Accommodation of British Ships of War. This Treaty of Neutrality is certainly signed, and is owing principally to a Letter wrote to the King of Spain by his Majesty's own Hand, and the personal Weight of his Majesty's Character.

We are informed that War will be declared the Day after his Majesty's Arrival.

It is said that our Sea Forces will this Year consist of 50,000 Men, 41,000 whereof are already in Pay.

We are assured that 40,000 Russian Troops are already in Motion for such Cantonments, as may render them most immediately serviceable against the common Disturbers of the World, if Occasion should require their Assistance; by which and other Measures taken, an Army of 1000 Men, as useful Troops as any in being, exclusive of the Austrian Armies, and without one English Soldier, are already provided against any Schemes upon the Continent of Europe.

Sept. 6. The French Ministers every where give out, that the Dispositions of their Court are as moderate, equitable and pacific as can be imagined; so that the War arises entirely from the ambitious Spirit of Britain, who will not bear either Rival or Neighbour in America, but availing herself of superior Force, is bent upon driving the poor People of Canada into the Sea.

The French having broke the Peace of Europe by repairing Dunkirk, is said to be the Reason of our taking their Ships; but others attribute it to their taking a Sloop with Live Cattle for Gibraltar.

Sept. 9. Lord Anson arrived at Harwich on Wednesday about Four a Clock in the Afternoon, went immediately on board the William and Mary Yatcht, and sailed very soon after, with five other Yatchts, and a Convoy of four or five Men of War. He had so fair a Wind, that it is supposed he landed at Helvoetsluys the next Morning.

Sept. 12. The Anne and Maria, a Swedish Ship of 600 Tons, freighted with Naval Stores for France, was stopt a few Days ago by one of our Men of War, the Captain of which put a Lieutenant on board of her, with a sufficient Number of Hands to bring her into the Downs; but the Wind blowing then very hard from the North-West, they were driven on the Flemish Coast, where they were in great Danger of being wrecked; upon which the Master of the Swedish Ship persuaded the English Lieutenant to make for the first Port, as the only Way to save every Soul on board; and, accordingly the Lieutenant steered into the Harbour of Dunkirk, the Governor of which has since taken Charge of the Ship out of the Hands of our Lieutenant and his Men, and very politely told them, that he would give them Credit for any Money or Necessaries they might want for their Passage back to England.

Extract of a Letter from Exeter, Sept. 8.

"The Countess of Leicester, after four Days Passage from the Groyne, brings Advice, that the Spaniards are fitting out twelve Men of War to assist the French, according to Treaty, viz. four at Ferrol, four at Cadiz, and the like Number at Carthagena."

It is reported, that the Princess Mary Man of War, Capt. Gray, sailed this Week with Letters of Marque and Reprisals to the West-Indies.

BOSTON, October 27.

By Capt. Dogget who arrived here last Saturday, in 15 Days from Chiegnecto, we are informed, that the Captains Rous and Shirley were arrived there.----That Colonel Winslow had taken and shipped 1500 Neutrals on board the Transports prepared for that Purpose. And that 36 Neutrals had dug out of Fort Lawrence in the Night, made their Escape, and gone over to the Enemy, who, it is reckoned, are 5 or 600 strong.---Also that a considerable Number of our Provincial Troops, in the Pay of the Crown, had inlisted into the King's Regiments at Halifax, induced thereto from the Prospect of being better provided for.

By Capt. Grave who arrived here on Thursday last, in 4 Days from Halifax, we are informed that all the Capital Ships of War there (except two of 60, and two of 50 Guns) were under Sail, bound Home, the Day he sailed.

NEW-HAVEN, October 25.

By the last Post from Albany, we are informed, that on Monday, the thirteenth of this Instant, five French Soldiers came to the English Camp, at Lake George, and surrendered themselves Prisoners: On their Examination, they said they had deserted from the French Forces at Ticonderoga, or the Streights, for Want of Provisions, having not had for some Time past, above Half a Biskет a Day: They added farther, that the French had not above 500 Men at that Place, in erecting a Blockade, and not one Piece of Cannon there.

The same Evening, just at Dusk, one of the English Centinels was shot dead and scalped, without the Breast-Work, as he was standing on Duty, and the bold Enemy got off before he could be molested.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

From Albany we have he following Intelligence: That it is doubtful, whether the Provincial Troops under the Command of Major General Johnson, will proceed any further or not. With Respect to the Expedition under the immediate Command of General Shirley, we are assured, that it will be suspended till the next Season. And whoever considers, his surprising Industry, and great Penetration, his Zeal for the Honour of his Majesty's Arms, and the general Welfare of these Colonies, and that Harvest of Glory, which must have been the Consequence of his Success, will readily imagine, that where the Motives for Action were so powerful, the Reasons for the Delay must have been equally important. It is natural for the Populace to expect mighty Events, from a Campaign, and to condemn whenever they are disappointed, without knowing the Causes that may be assigned. And it is as certain, that in the present Case, no Man can be a proper Judge, unless he is perfectly acquainted with the State of the Army, the Difficulties they have met with, and the Prospects in View. The following Particulars however, may have had their Influence on the general Designs, and that they are Facts we know.

1st, The Army was disappointed in the Supply of Provision, by the scandalous Desertion of the Battoe-Men imployed in that Service.

2d, The old Fort at Oswego, being commanded by two Eminences, 'twas necessary to build new Forts, for the Defence of that important Post.

3d, The Rains at Oswego fell with great Weight, from the 15th of September, to the 1st of October, and the Weather afterwards being raw and windy, the Lake must have been thereby rendered unfit for a Battoe Navigation.

4th, About the Middle of September, out of 2200 Men, which constituted the whole Army, but 1300 and odd, were Effectives, the rest then labouring under Fluxes caused by the great Rains.

What was the Strength of the French at Niagara and Frontenack, and what the Temper of our own Indians, must also be known, before a Judgment can be formed, with Respect to the Propriety of delaying the designed Operations.

We learn, that as soon as it was determined that the Army should go into Quarters, they began a new Fort upon a Hill, on the East Side of the River, about 470 Yards from the old One, 800 Feet in Circumference, which will command that and the Harbour.---It is built of Logs from 20 to 30 Inches thick.---The other Wall 14 Feet high, and has round it a Ditch 14 Feet broad, and 10 deep.---Within it is a square Log-house, which overlooks the Wall and surrounding Ground.---It contains Barracks for 300 Men.---This Fort mounts 16 Cannon.---On the other Side of the River, West from the old Fort, another of 170 Feet square is erecting, with a Rampart of Earth and Stone, about 20 Feet thick, and 12 high, besides the Parapet. A Ditch is to be carried round it, of 14 Feet broad and 10 deep. It is to contain Barracks for 200 Men, and is made the more defensible, because there is a good Landing, with an easy Ascent, not far off. An Hospital 150 Feet by 30, is already built of framed Work. Besides this, which will serve for Barracks for 200 Men, another Barrack is preparing of 150 by 24 Feet.

From these Preparations, which we believe are to be depended on, it may be fairly concluded, that the General intends to Winter his Army, or a great Part of it, at Oswego, that they may more expeditiously go into Action in the Spring.

The following Passage from Dr. Watts, a good Author, can never be more seasonably consider'd by the Public than at present. "*How many Thousands are there, who take upon them to pass their Censures on the personal and the domestic Actions of others, who pronounce boldly on the Affairs of the Public, and determine the Justice or Madness, the Wisdom or Folly, of national Administrations, of Peace and War, and whom neither God or Man ever qualified for such a Post of Judgment? They were not capable of entering into the numerous concurring Springs of Action, nor had they ever taken a Survey of the Twentieth Part of the Circumstances which were necessary for such Judgments or Censures.*"

NEW-YORK, November 3.

Extract of a Letter from General JOHNSON, *to the Gentlemen who forwarded the Refreshments (subscribed for in Queens County on Long-Island) to the Army under his Command. Dated Camp at Lake George, 10th October, 1755.*

To *David Jones*, Esq; one of the Representatives for Queens County, and Speaker of Assembly of New-York; and *Thomas Cornell*, Esq; one of the Representatives of the said County, on Long-Island.

GENTLEMEN,

A Few Days ago I received a Letter from Messieurs Schuyler and De Peyster, of Albany, acquainting me, that you had sent to them 69 Cheeses, and 200 Sheep, being Part of 1000, raised in Queens County, on Long-Island, as a Present to this Army, and which they had forwarded to me.

This Letter was read to a Council of War, consisting of all the Field Officers in this Camp, which I summoned Yesterday Afternoon; an Extract from their Minutes, relative thereto, I send you annexed.

The most equitable and useful Division hath been made of this generous and publick spirited Present which we could fall on.

Tho' Cattle and a few Sheep had been sent by some of the Provinces to their Troops, yet your Sheep were very seasonable and highly beneficial to the Army in general. Your Cheeses were extremely acceptable and reviving; for, unless amongst some of the Officers, it was a Food scarcely known amongst us.

This generous Humanity of Queens County, is universally and gratefully applauded by all here; and we pray, that your Beneficence may be returned to you, by the great Shepherd of human Kind, a hundred Fold; and may those amiable House-wives, to whose Skill we owe the refreshing Cheeses, long continue to shine in their useful and endearing Stations.

I beg, Gentlemen, that you, in particular, will accept of, and convey to your generous County, my grateful and respectful Salutations, for their seasonable Beneficence to the Army under my Command. I am, Gentlemen, Your most obliged and obedient Servant, W. JOHNSON.

Present. Major General Lyman, President.
All the Field Officers in Camp.
Capt. Eyre, Chief Engineer, &c.
Capt. Glazier, Adjutant General.
Peter Wraxall, Secretary.

'WITH Regard to the generous Presents from the Inhabitants of the City of New-York, and of Queens County, upon Long-Island, the General is desired to write to Messieurs Beverly Robinson and Hugh Wallace, and to David Jones, and Thomas Cornell, Esqrs. with the grateful Acknowledgments of the Officers in Behalf of this Army, for their seasonable Generosity.'

True Copy from the original Minutes,
PETER WRAXALL, Secretary.

We are informed by a Gentleman from Suffolk County, that the People of that County have sent a Present of Sixty Head of fat Cattle to General Johnson, and his Army, of which a Yoke of good Oxen are for (the late famous) Hendrick's Son, and his Indian Adherents. And that they have contributed 127 l. York Money, to defray the necessary Expence of their being convey'd alive to the Army.

The People of South-hold, an Eastern Town of the said County, adjoining the Sound, are to send over a considerable Number of Sheep to New-Haven, to be drove up to the Camp; and are to give Money to defray the Expence thereof.

The Women (likewise of the aforesaid County) ever good on such Occasions, are knitting a Number of Stockings and Mittens, to be sent up to the poorer Soldiers of General Johnson's Army.

The Eastern Part of the County gave a large Proportion of the above Cattle: And the whole County much obliged to the Gentlemen of New-York, and Queen's County, for setting them the good Example. This truly noble and generous Conduct of the Inhabitants of Suffolk County, exhibits ample Evidence of their being hearty Friends to the Expedition designed against Crown-Point, and that they wish Comfort, Success and Victory to our Armies. It also wipes off all Aspersions and Reflections of being unconcerned Spectators, while we are under the Calamity of War.

The fat Cattle passed York Ferry on Saturday last, and made a good Appearance.

The following Paragraph is taken from the Bristol Journal, of September 6. "'Tis this Moment reported, that an Express is "arrived from Admiral Hawke, giving an Account of an En- "gagement, in which he has taken four French Men of War, "and was in Pursuit of two more, and that one of our Ships sunk "in the Engagement.

"The Honourable Lieutenant General Sir John Mordaunt, the "Earls of Albemarle and Loudon, and Lord John Murray, are "named to go with three English and a Highland Regiment to "America as soon as possible."

Captain Nealson informs us, that Capt. Stevenson, in the Snow Charming Sally, was to sail from Bristol, for this Port, the Evening of the same Day that he sailed, and that Captain Moncrief, in a Snow for Philadelphia, would sail in about two Weeks after.

Capt. James White, in the Ship Price-Galley, of this Port, is arrived at London, from Jamaica.

Monday last the Brig King George,----Dunscomb Master, of this Port, put back:---She left this Habour, bound for Jamaica, about 6 Weeks ago; and 14 Days after she went out, met with a violent Storm in Lat. 32. Long. 65. which lasted her 16 Hours, and in which she lost her Masts, Boltsprit, Sails, Rigging, &c. with five Horses she had on board.

Capt. Hutchins arrived here on Tuesday Night last from Virginia. He left Halifax in a Sloop a few Weeks since, bound to this Port; and a Day or two after she sailed, her Mast was struck by Lightning, and split from Top to Bottom, starting a Plank near the Foot of it, by which Means she made Water so fast, as that the People could scarce keep her free. It was 12 Days before they got the better of the Leak, when they found themselves on the Coast of Virginia, where the Sloop went on Shore, and together with the Cargo lost. All the People saved.

General Shirley is hourly expected at Albany, with a Company of Grenadiers belonging to his Regiment, which are, we are told, to be quartered in Fort George, in this City, during the Winter Season.

From Oswego, we have Advice of the Death of Capt. Descury, first Captain of the Regiment under General Pepperrell.

Colonel Ellison, of Shirley's Regiment, died at Albany a few Days ago.

A general Congress of all the English Governors on the North Continent of America, is appointed to be held here on the 10th or 15th of this instant November.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 6.

Our Intelligence from the Frontiers since our last is as follows, viz. That Mr. John Harris, who was thought to be missing, is return'd, and all of his Party but eight, four of whom were killed by the Enemy, and four drowned in crossing Susquehanna on their Retreat: That it was supposed the Indians that attacked our People were chiefly Delawares, several of them being heard to talk that Language during the Skirmish: That a Party of our Indians, from about Shamokin, hearing of the Engagement, went to Penn's Creek, where they found, besides the dead Bodies of our Men, a fresh Grave, in which lay a French Mohawk Indian, well dress't, that had been shot, whom they stripped and scalped: That the Night after the Attack the Indians burnt the House, Grain, &c. of one George Gabriel: That on the First Instant Andrew Montour, and Scarroyady, alias Monocatoothe, came down to Harris's Ferry from Shamokin, and being examined by several Persons of Credit, they related the following Particulars, viz. "That about twelve Days ago some Delawares sent for said Montour, and Scarroyaday, to come to them at the Big Island; on which they, with three more Indians, went up immediately, and found there six of the Delawares, and four Shawanese, who informed them that they had received a Hatchet from the French, on Purpose to kill what Game they could meet with, and to be used against the English, if they proved troublesome to them. This Account was particularly given from the Delawares. And they farther informed them, that they had received the Hatchet from the French, and they were determined to use it against the English while any of them were alive. They likewise said, that about 21 Days ago, a considerable Body of Indians, with about 100 French, amounting in all to about 1500, set out from Fort Duquesne, to be divided when they approached the Frontiers into certain Divisions, viz. Forty against Shamokin, Forty to come down to Juniata, and Forty to Harris's Ferry, and so on quite over the Province. And Andrew Montour said further, that there were scouting Parties set out from Duquesne about 8 Days before the main Body mentioned above, and he supposes that some of these Parties were those who engaged our People on Penn's Creek, on their Return from Shamokin. The French design, it is said, to build a Fort at Shamokin."

Extract of a Letter from Shippensburg, Nov. 2. 1755.

"We are in great Confusion here at present, having received Expresses last Night, that the Indians and French were in a large Body in the Cove, a little Way from William Maxwell Esquire's, and that they immediately intend to fall down upon this County; we for these two Days past have been working at our Fort here, and believe shall work this Day; this Town is full of People, the Back Inhabitants being all moving in with their Families, five or six of which are in a House: We are in great Want of Arms and Ammunition, but with what we have, are determined to give the Enemy as warm a Reception as we can. Some of our People have been taken Prisoners by this Party, but have made their Escape from them, and are come in to us this Morning.

"As our Fort goes on here with great Vigour, we expect it will be finished in 15 Days, in which we intend to put all the Women and Children."

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, November 3, 1755.

"*By Express this Day from Conegocheig we are informed, that Yesterday the Settlements in the* Great Cove *and* Cannalaways *were attacked by a Party of Indians, and several Houses seen in Flames, which, with the Firing of many Guns, gives sufficient Reason to think that the Inhabitants are all cut off or fled; we expect daily to be attacked here, and at Harris's Ferry, as these two Places have been particularly threatned: We have great Numbers from Lancaster and York Counties coming in every Day to our Assistance.*"

We hear from Tulpehocken, that two Men have lately been found murder'd and scalped near the first Branch of Swetara, on the Road leading to Shamokin; one of them named Odwaller, the other's Name unknown; they had both Families, and as they are missing, are supposed to be carried off by the Indians.

We have Advice from Chester, Lancaster, York and Berks Counties, that the Inhabitants are daily assembling in great Numbers, and arming themselves, in order to go to the Assistance of the Places most in Danger.

We are informed by the Captain of a Vessel, who left Boston since the Post, that a Man of War was arrived there from England with Twenty Thousand Pounds Cash on board; as was likewise a Store Ship, with Arms and Ammunition; and that the Store Ship was brought to on her Passage by a French Sixty Gun Ship, bound home from Quebec, the Captain of which asked several Questions, but was answered in such a Manner, that no Search was made to know what her Loading consisted of, tho' she was ordered to keep Company with the Man of War till next Morning; which Orders the Captain did not comply with, but made the best of his Way from her in the Night.

On Monday last His Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Esq; Governor of Maryland, came to this City, in his Way to New-York to meet General* SHIRLEY, *and Yesterday he set out for that Place.*

The Lydia, Captain Riddall, is arrived here from London.

We have Advice (Via New-York) that Captain White is arrived at Bristol from this Port; and that he was to sail some Time in September for this Place.

We hear that Andrew Montour and Scarroyady will be in Town this Day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Pennſylvania, Charles Lyon from London.
---- Hopewell, James Falls, from New-Caſtle on Delaware.
Schooner Olive Branch, Daniel M'Carty from Boſton.
Sloop Sarah, Nathaniel Coffin from Nantucket.
Ship Happy Return, James Mitchell from New-Caſtle on Delaware.
Sloop Elizabeth, Edmund Morton from Boſton.
Schooner Molly and Hannah, James Campbell from Do.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Robert, William Downes Chever for Boſton.
Sloop Speedwell, Thomas Williams for Maryland.
Brig John and Richard, Thomas Calvert for Barbados.
Sloop Jaſon, Joſiah Gorham for Nantucket.
Brig Betty, William Gray for Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, Robert Ellis for Maryland.
----Antelope, Triſtum Coffin for Nantucket.
----Mary, Jeremiah Hawkins for R. Iſland.

CLEARED.

Ship Delahanty, George Rankin to St. Kitts.
Brig Sarah and Mima, Samuel Nuttle to Liſbon.
---- Princeſs Louiſa, William Gardiner to New-York.
Schooner Brothers, Patrick Byrne to Maryland.
Sloop Polly, Benjamin Davis to North Carolina.
Ship Beckford Galley, William Nicholſon to Jamaica.
Schooner Induſtry, Bartholomew Fabre to St. Kitts.
Sloop Squirrel, Chriſtopher Coffin to Nantucket.
---- Polly, Robert Ellis to Maryland.
Brig Sally, Joſeph Brown to Carthagena.
---- Hannah, William Snook to Ditto,
Sloop Speedwell, Thomas Williams to Maryland.
----Jaſon, Joſiah Gorham to Boſton.
Sloop Hepſebeth, Nathaniel Huſſey to Nantucket.
Sloop Two Brothers, Richard Simpſon to Antigua.

Next Week will be publiſhed, and ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for 1756.

CONTAINING,

Beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Obſervations. *viz.* How *Penſilvania* may ſave *Three Millions, Two Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Pounds* in ſeven Years; of which every Farmer may, if he pleaſes, have his Share. The Praiſes of *Aſtronomy*; Ditto of Religion. Converſation, Rules to be agreeable in it. How *New-Jerſey* may clear *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* in the Year 1756. The Advantages of *Temperance* in promoting a Man to high Stations. The diſtinguiſhing Honours conferred by God on Men induſtrious in their Callings. Rule to prevent malignant Fevers or Fluxes. NEWTON's Eulogy. Noble Character of a General. Difference between a *Perſon* of Honour, and a *Man* of Honour. Settlement of a Man's *Moral* Accounts. How to feed 60 Men for 2 s. 8 d. a Day. Proper Victualling for long Marches in the Woods. Excellent Remedies for the Cure of Fluxes, Dry Gripes, and Fevers, &c. &c. &c.

A COURSE of EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, for the Entertainment of the CURIOUS, is now preparing, and will be exhibited as ſoon as a ſufficient Subſcription can be obtained. For this Purpoſe the Subſcriber has purchaſed the Uſe of Mr. Dove's Apparatus during the Courſe, to be accompanied with a Sett of Lectures, explaining the Nature, Uſe and Importance of each Experiment. In the Compoſition of the Lectures a ſpecial Regard has been had to Plainneſs, Perſpicuity and Method, that with a moderate Degree of Attention, 'tis hoped they will prove ſatisfactory to common Capacities. They are intended to comprehend a Syſtem of Natural Philoſophy, and as they will be delivered weekly, ſuch young Gentlemen as deſire to ſtudy that moſt uſeful Branch of Knowledge, may have ſufficient Time in the Intervals to make themſelves Maſters of the Contents of each Lecture without much Interruption to their other Buſineſs. The beſt Writers on every Subject will be pointed out for this End, and ſuch of the Subſcribers as incline to a more intimate Acquaintance with the Principles of this Science, ſhall be intitled to Aſſiſtance in the algebraic and geometrical Demonſtrations, that may occur in their private Reading. The beſt Authors in the ſeveral Parts of Philoſophy have been carefully conſulted, and in the Courſe of the Lectures, their moſt valuable Diſcoveries will be related, their ingenious Theories of difficult Phenomena explained, and a great Number of their moſt curious Experiments exhibited.------The Courſe will conſiſt of thirteen Lectures, two on Mechanics, three on Pneumatics, one on Hydroſtatics, two on Optics, one on Meteorology, one on Fire, two on Geography and Aſtronomy, comprehending the Uſe of the Globes and Orrery. A Propoſal of this Kind whether the Utility or Amuſement of it be conſidered, has ſome Claim at leaſt to general Encouragement. The Study of Nature is undoubtedly the beſt Preparative for a ſucceſsful Proſecution of any Art liberal or mechanical. It opens to the Mind a ſpacious and delightful Field of Knowledge equally fruitful of the moſt pleaſing Entertainment for the Imagination, and the nobleſt Improvement of the Judgment. It gives a Man an acknowledged Superiority over the reſt of the Species, as he is not ſo liable to be ſurprized by uncommon Appearances, nor conſequently miſled by the partial Conceptions of Ignorance, or practiſed on by the Artifice of Impoſture.

The Terms for each Subſcriber are *Fifteen Shillings* paid at the Time of Subſcription, and *Fifteen Shillings* at the End of the Lectures, for which he is intitled likewiſe to a gratis Ticket for a Lady to attend the whole Courſe, by

PAUL JACKSON.

JUST imported from the North of Ireland, ſome ſervant men, weavers, a painter, a taylor, a whiteſmith, and ſome fit for plantation work. Alſo a likely ſervant girl, to be ſold by JAMES BRADY, or JAMES EDDY, merchant in Second-ſtreet.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Lydia, Capt. Riddall, and the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

RICHARD FOOTMAN, and COMPANY,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A GREAT variety of EUROPEAN Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Tbctf.

WILLIAM ASKIN, TAYLOR,

At the Sign of the Hand and Shears, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

MAKES all Sorts of Taylors Work, at the moſt reaſonable Prices, ſuch as Womens long and ſhort Cloaks, Mens Rockeloes, &c. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with the utmoſt Care and Diſpatch, from their moſt obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM ASKIN.

TO be ſold by publick vendue on the premiſes, on the firſt day of December next, a plantation containing 283 acres of good land, well improved, well watered, and well timbered, and commodiouſly ſituated in the townſhip of Middletown, in Bucks county; alſo a lot, containing one acre of good land in the townſhip aforeſaid, with a good ſtone houſe, frame houſe, orchard, and other uſeful improvements thereon, part of the eſtate of Thomas Nelſon, late of ſaid townſhip, deceaſed. The title indiſputable; the conditions of ſale to be known on the aforeſaid day, and the payments, on ſatisfactory ſecurity, will be made as eaſy as poſſible. ROBERT HEATON, and WILLIAM ASHBURN, executors.

N. B. The plantation to be ſold together, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. ¶

For LONDON, directly,

The SHIP
PENNSYLVANIA,
CHARLES LYON,
Commander;

Having great Part of her loading ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to Jeremiah Warder in Market-ſtreet, Abel James in Water-ſtreet, or ſaid Commander on board, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

N. B. She has extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers, and is a prime ſailer.

Juſt arrived in the ſaid ſhip from London, a parcel of Engliſh men ſervants, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Warder and James.

Alſo about 40 German paſſengers in ſaid ſhip, whoſe paſſage-money is to be paid to ſaid Warder and James; and ſome of them will indent themſelves ſervants for their ſaid paſſage-money.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber of Donegall, on the 21ſt ult. A Negro man, named Sam, (who lived once in Maryland) about 40 years of age, a thick ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, not very black, ſpeaks bad Engliſh: Had on when he went away, A new hat, and an old one, an old black and white jacket, of linſey-woolſey, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old leather breeches, old black ſtockings, without feet, old ſhoes tied with thongs; 'tis ſuppoſed he took with him a ſtriped linſey jacket, blue and white, two white ſhirts, and one check ditto, a pair of white trowſers, two or three raſors, and a knife or two. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by JOHN ALLISON. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that the goods of William M'Whonie are attached, he having abſconded, Theſe are therefore to require all his creditors to appear before me on the 8th day of December next, at 12 a clock, with their bonds, bills and accounts, that diſtribution may be made according to law. Given under my hand the 8th of September, 1755.

¶ JOHN SCOTT.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP
BOYNE,
JAMES GODFREY,
MASTER,

Now lying at Powell's wharff, having great part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to JOHN ERWIN, or ſaid Maſter on board.

N. B. Said ſhip has good accommodations for paſſengers.

CAme to the plantation of John Alderſon, in the Great-Swamp, Bucks County, A ſtray bull, he was ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt wheat harveſt was a year when he came, he is of a red brindle colour, with a white face, has a crop on each ear, and a half-penny under the left ear. The owner is deſired to come and prove his other marks, pay the charges, and take him away, for I ſhall not keep him another winter. JOHN ALDERSON. ⊕

WEnt adrift on the 18th of October laſt, A large open boat, belonging to the ſubſcriber, living near Greenwich, in Cohanſy, ſhe has 15 feet keel, rigged with two maſts and ſails, her ſtern-poſt being mulberry, and the ſtem white oak, the boat and ſails are quite new. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid boat, ſo as the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CONSTANT WAITHMAN. ¶

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

ALEXANDER HUSTON,

At his ſtore in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, the following goods, viz.

BOhea and green tea, hempen and flaxen ſprigs, ozenbrigs, white and brown heſſens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheetings, hempen and flaxen ruſſias, ravens duck, tandems, gulix, nuns and Iriſh hollands, damaſk and diaper table cloths, damaſk and diaper napkening and clouting, princes linen, brown hollands, long, flowered, broad and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, cambricks, yd. wd. ell wd. 6 qr. coarſe and fine muſlins, India ſilks, viz. damaſks, paduaſoys, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, ſtriped and plain perſians, china blue, and common blue bed patterns, calicoes, green, blue and cloth colour'd mantuas, great variety of printed linens and calicoes, India and Engliſh chints, coarſe and fine ginghams, bengals, romals, bandanoes, ſuperfine worſted black damaſks, calimancoes, ſhaloons, variety of linen and cotton checks, bed ticks, 3d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, 7 eights and 3 qr. garlix, ſtriped, imboſſed, white and red flannels, green, blue and cloth colour'd broadcloths, turkey, duck and pidgeon ſhot, pewter, &c. &c. Likewiſe a healthy, active Negroe boy, about 15 years of age, born in the country, and has had the ſmall-pox. Tbctf.

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Beulah, Capt. John Ritchie, and to be ſold by

PETER TURNER, junior,

At the houſe of Joſeph Turner, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet, for ready money or ſhort credit, the following goods, viz.

GReen, blue and cloth colour'd napt coatings, ſtriped duffils, Colcheſter bays, bearſkins, foreſt cloths, kerſeys and plains, red, blue and green halfthicks, red and white flannels, a variety of cloths, rattinets, ſhaloons, worſted ſattins, yd. wd. florettas, ditto ſtarrets, tammies, white and cloth colour'd calimancoes, ſuperfine durants, camblets, worſted damaſks, fine and coarſe ozenbrigs, yd. wd. and 7-8ths checks, cotton hollands, dyed pillows, white jeans, white and cloth colour'd fuſtians, cotton counterpanes, 9 qr. and 10 qr. Flanders bedticks, fine and coarſe white and brown buckrams, coarſe and fine ſileſias, ditto piſtol lawns, German whited long lawns, holland ditto, clouting diapers, ſuits of damaſk tablecloths and napkins, Scots holland, Scots handkerchiefs, ſtriped ginghams, cherriderries, curdled ruſſia, Turkey handkerchiefs, Scots thread, galoons and ferrits, colour'd threads, nonſopretties blue and red, linen handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns, very fine yd. wd. and 6 qr. muſlins, a variety of handſome purple and blue and white calicoes, red and white cotton chints patterns for beds, blue and white ditto, lungee romal handkerchiefs, bordered bandanoe ditto, china taffeties, ſtriped perſians, one ſuit of black paduaſoy, one ditto of Grandeton's tiſſue, crimſon and black velvets, grazets of changeable colours, black bombazeens, black Turkey handkerchiefs, mens black and youths worſted hoſe, corded poplins, light and colour'd baladine ſewing ſilk, fine white ſadlers ditto, black and white paduaſoy ribbons, an aſſortment of brocaded damaſk and worſted ſhoes, cotton romals mixt with red, ditto all blue, ſtriped cotton and ſilk laces, gartering of all ſorts, boys and mens worſted ſtockings, ditto white ditto, double and ſingle worſted caps, crimſon, blue and green harrateens, blue and green bed lace, fans, bags of buttons, ſilk and hair, ſhirt buttons, womens black gloves and mittens, ſhammy ditto, filletting bobbins, holland tapes, pins and needles ſorted, fine and coarſe dandriff ivory combs, horn ditto, a variety of hiſtory books, Dyche's Engliſh dictionaries, fine whalebone jockey whips, with ſhagreen handles, very neat ſwitch whips, whalebone Newmarket ſwitch whips, with beſt wire buttons, leather ſoles, coat and veſt Philadelphia pattern braſs buttons, table knives and forks, cuttoe ditto, butchers ſplit handle ditto, penknives, gooſe and pidgeon ſhot, white and red lead, beſt Weſton's ſnuff, ſtock locks, plate bolts, F and FF gunpowder, beſt London ſteel, A C, No. 3. curious paintings on glaſs, with many other goods too tedious to mention.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Captain Budden, from London, and to be ſold cheap for ready money or ſhort credit by

JOHN WALLACE,

At his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet,

SUperfine, middling and coarſe broad cloths in patterns and pieces, drab and Devonſhire kerſeys, plains, red and blue half-thicks, frizes, bearſkins, hair pluſh, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10-qr. blankets, blue, green and ſpotted rugs, blue and ſtriped duffils, white and red flannels, ſtriped linſeys, emboſſed ſerges, worſted damaſks, calimancoes, durants, tammies, camb ets, plain and ſilk camblettees, dorſetteens, worſted and ſilk venetians, check'd queen ſtuffs and chevernes, florettas, ſtarrets, colodines, ſhaloons, prunelloes, drab cloaks, black velvet, cotton velvet ſhapes, India black and colour'd taffeties, India, black, colour'd and ſtriped perſians, Engliſh, black and bluſh perſians, mens ſilk hoſe, mens ribbed and plain worſted and yarn hoſe, womens worſted and thread hoſe, childrens ſpotted hoſe, ſcarlet and ſtriped worſted caps, ſingle and double ſilk caps, knit worſted waiſtcoats and breeches, fine marbled ditto, Scots and German ozenbrigs, brown boreſlaps, white heſſen, ſail duck, Ruſſia linnen and diaper, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, 7-eights and yard-wide garlix, dowlas, ſingle and double ſileſias, Scots, Iriſh and German linens and hollands, hooping holland, long, broad, piſtol and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, yard-wide, 5-qr. and 6-qr. wide muſlin, muſlin neck-cloths, oringalls, cambrick betteilees, 3-qr. yard-wide and 6-qr. wide cotton and linen checks, white and black bone lace, black wove lace, variety of calicoes, India chints, printed cottons and linens, brown and glazed linen, white jeans, buckrams, diaper and damaſk table-cloths, diaper and damaſk table linen in ſetts, broad and narrow ſtriped tickings, bed-bunts, mens and womens gloves and mittens, ſewing ſilks, coloured thread, Scots white thread, ſhirt buttons, ſcarff, death head and great coat buttons, double gilt coat buttons, mohair, twiſt and cord, white and colour'd tapes, broad worſted quality bindings, ſilk ferrit, cotton and thread laces, gartering, nonſopretties, pins, ribbons, ſilk ferrit, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, bordered and plain bandanoes, lungee romals, ſtay trimmings, variety of pictures, maps and paintings on glaſs, cutlery, hard ware and pewter, bed-ſide and floor carpets, ready-made coats, waiſtcoats and breeches, ſhirts, neck-cloths, &c. gun flints, Engliſh glue, Weſt-India rum, ſugar, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Beulah, John Ritchie maſter, from London, and to be ſold by

CHARLES COXE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Armit's,

FIne and ſuperfine broad-cloths, croſs bar'd yard-wide ſtuffs, venetians, corded poplins, broad and narrow meſſinets, new figure and figur'd tobine, figur'd half ell grazets and worſted damaſks, camblets and camblettees, crape and beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, taffeties and paduaſoy ribbons, plain and purl'd ſattin, and grogram ditto, a choice aſſortment of very neweſt faſhion'd figur'd ribbon, plain and ſtriped love ditto, and gauze lace, bobbin, holland and diaper tapes, pretties and nuns thread, 4d and 6d ferrets, 2 and 3 yard ferret and ſilk laces, 6 qr. 7-qr. and 8 qr. cotton ditto, filletting, white and colour'd tapes, ſtay-cord, braid and galloon, wire and mould ſhirt buttons, ivory and horn combs, ſealing-wax and wafers, calimancoes, tammies, durants, mohair buttons, and ſilk twiſt, mens and youths worſted hoſe, womens ditto, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, cotton bindings, ſtay, ſhoe and London worſted quality ditto, ſtriped, letter'd and ſcarlet gartering, colour'd and number thread, mens, womens and youths gloves, duffils, half-thicks, frizes and ſhaloons, playing cards, felt hats, rugs, blankets, ſtriped duffils, coatings, ſwanſkins, red padua and ſcarlet perpetuana, mens and womens horſe-whips, ozenbrigs, 9 qr. and 10-qr. Flander's bed ticks, Engliſh ditto, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, plain and crudled Ruſſia linen, brown and white pomerania ditto, 3 qr. and 7-eights garlix brown and white buckram, ſingle and double ſileſias, piſtol lawns, Ruſſia diaper, clouting ditto, tabling and napkening damaſk, napkening diaper and damaſk, German and Holland whited long lawns, dowlas, ſamplering and ſtay canvas, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard-wide, and yd. and 3-eights linen checks, 7-eights, yd. wd. yd. and 3-eights cotton ditto, yard-wide cotton hollands, pocket fuſtians and white jeans, brown roles and brown heſſens, plain and ſtriped muſlins, broad lawns, pieces and patches cambricks, ditto clear lawns, flower'd and minionet lawns, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, chints, cotton and ſilk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, colour'd and ſtriped ginghams, peniaſcoes and nillaes, half ell and ell-wide perſians, tapſels and chilloes, black, colour'd and ſtriped India taffeties, India damaſks, ſeckterſoy and lungee romals, ſtriped perſians and black India paduaſoys, bar lead, large and ſmall ſhot, wool cards, beſt London needles, iron knitting ditto, pins, ſmall gilt trunks, ſteel hand ſaws and ſtock-locks, common black and ſecret pad-locks, common cheſt locks and double ſpring ditto, rimm'd cloſet locks and braſs egg-nobb'd ditto, thumb, and egg-nobb'd ſpring latches, 2 foot box rules, carpenters hammers, and iron ſquares, door and window bolts, iron candleſticks, iron ſnuffers and ſteel ſpring ditto, caſt flat irons, hand-ſaw files, flat, 3 ſquare, and half round ditto, flat and half round fine and coarſe raſps, chiſels, gouges and iron compaſſes, nippers, cheſt hinges, HL and ſquare end ſide ditto, taylors ſhears, frying pans and beſt AC Engliſh ſteel, curry combs, gimblets, braſs ſhoe and knee buckles, Pinchbeck, ſteel and wrought black ditto, ſteel waiſtband buckles, iron and braſs thimbles, braſs coat and veſt buttons, plate faſhioned ditto, buck, ſham, ſtag and cocoa table knives and forks, bone, hunters, and buck, butchers, buck, cap'd and ſeal pen-knives, buffaloe ditto, buck, cuttoes and piſtol cap'd knives, burnt bone ditto, razors and drawing knives, braſs mounted hangers, with red leather belts, ſleeve buttons, metal ſpectacles and horn jointed ditto, japann'd and metal ſnuff boxes, iron tobacco boxes, ſide ſpring and draw ditto, cut garnet necklaces, womens ſciſſars, trimming and horſe ditto, inlaid ſhell and horn pen knives, horn double blade, and ſtag caſt ſteel blade ditto, watch leathers, piſtol tinder boxes, neweſt pattern gilt and ſilver'd coat and veſt buttons, ink powder, gun-flints, and gun powder, &c. alſo a parcel of choice ſilver and Pinchbeck watches.

WILLIAM BRAVENTON,

Vintner and Wine Cooper of London, and lately from Portugal, hereby gives Notice,

THat having reſided in both parts for ſeveral years, has acquired much experience in the art and myſtery of the wine trade, engages to aſſiſt any gentlemen, merchants, or dealers in wine, in chuſing the choiceſt of all ſorts, and alſo in racking, lotting, fineing, bottling, packing and ſhipping in the neateſt manner. Any wines that are fallen from their former body, colour and flavour, he will aſſiſt in ſuch a manner as ſhall give the utmoſt ſatisfaction; ſcuddy and ropey wines which, for want of proper care, are rendered unfit for uſe, he can, in four days time, make them perfectly bright, and fit for ſervice; rum, brandy, and all ſorts of ſpiritous liquors he draws off in the neateſt and moſt expeditious manner, and on very reaſonable terms.

N. B. He has alſo a large quantity of good chalk to diſpoſe of cheap. Enquire at Richard Cole's, taylor, in Front-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets. Tbc. 3 Mo.

Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, and other Deeds and Inſtruments of Writing, drawn by

PAUL ISAAC VOTO,

At his Office, the Corner of Black-horſe Alley, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Cecil County, Maryland, October 15, 1755.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Cecil county, Maryland, a native Irish servant man, named Anthony Clearry, 5 feet, 11 inches high, 25 years of age, has a down-look, is long visaged, has pale hair, pitted with the small-pox, has uncommonly large hands; he has been burnt, and the skin is very much wrinkled on the backs of his hands, great feet, with a big lump on each great toe: Had on, a half-worn felt hat, old pea jacket, patched with a sheep's grey on the elbows, and with coat buttons on the breast and sleeves, two shirts about a seven hundred linen, pretty much worn, coarse trowsers of ditto, old brown breeches, a pair of old brown colour'd stockings, patch'd on the heels within the shoe mouth, new shoes, with brass buckles in them. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SMITH, Mariner. §

RUN away from John Smith, of East Nottingham, Chester county, on the 13th ult. a Dutch servant man, named Daniel Yaw, about 33 years of age, a short thick fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a black visage, with short black hair, high nosed, has reddish eyes, wants most of his foreteeth, and speaks bad English: Had on when he went away, a dark winstone coat, linsey jacket, with white, blue and orange stripes, a coarse shirt, old felt hat, buckskin breeches, white stockings, and good shoes, with whangs. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me

⊕ JOHN SMITH.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at Andrew M'Dowall's mill, in West Nottingham, Chester county, the following creatures, viz. a chestnut sorrel horse, 6 years old; had on a bell when he went away: Also a roan colt, 2 years old: A sorrel mare, 4 years old; she had on a yoke when she went away, and her right fore-leg is crooked: Likewise a black mare, two years old; she also had on a yoke when she went away, and branded II; but I do not know where. They are all pacers, except the roan colt, who trots out of hand. Whoever takes up said horses, and brings them to the owner, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me JOHN M'CAMON. §

CAme to the plantation of James Brown, of Plymouth, about the fourth of this inst. October, A brown cow, about nine years old. The owner is desired to come and describe her other marks, pay the charges, and take her away. ¶

TO be sold by JOSEPH INSLEE, at Newtown in Bucks county, a lusty healthy Negroe man, about 40 years of age. The purchaser, giving good security, may have twelve months time to pay the money, without interest.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Concord township, Chester county, out of the pasture of John Bartram on Schuylkill, near the Lower Ferry, Philadelphia county, three black horses; one a small horse, about 13 hands high, well-set, branded on the fore shoulder with V; another a well set horse, with a trimmed mane, about 14 hands high, or better, very full of grey hairs, especially in his forehead; and the other a thiller, with the mark of the breech band, and his mane eat away by the collar, branded on the buttock G, and about 14 hands high. They are all natural pacers. Whoever takes up the said horses, and secures them, so that the owner may have them again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, or Ten Shillings for each of them, and reasonable charges, paid by me

§ GEORGE PEIRCE.

Philadelphia, October 23, 1755.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, on the 11th day of November next, at the house of James Silver, in East Pennsborough township, in the county of Cumberland, a large stone messuage or tenement, and 500 acres of land thereunto belonging, with a grist-mill and saw-mill thereon erected, and sundry other improvements; late belonging to the said James Silver, and taken in execution at the suit of Richard Peters, Esq; by me JOHN POTTER, sheriff.

RUN away on the 20th of July last, from the subscriber, an Irish servant woman, named Catherine Diel, alias Catherine Smith: Took with her a young male child, about 6 months old, which she called William: Had on when she run away, a short gown, country made, with white and purple stripes, petticoat of the same, a brown camblet ditto, two homespun shifts, a red cloak; she is thick set, fresh coloured, and has a surly countenance. Whoever takes up the said woman, and brings her to her master, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, besides what the law allows, paid by DANIEL ROBINSON. §

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A VALUABLE plantation, situated near Chester, in Chester county, joining on the river Delaware, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing near 160 acres of land, extraordinary good soil for grass lots or corn land; upwards of 20 acres of marsh meadow drained and undrained on it, near half a mile front on said rivers of flats or muds, which yields extraordinary pasture at all seasons for pasturing, wet or dry weather; a good orchard and good buildings. There is great opportunity to improve the upland by hay, stock and mud, which are profitable and lasting manure. The terms will be moderate, for which apply to JACOB CARTER, living near, or JOSEPH CARTER, living on the premisses. ⊕ T. b. c. 5 Ws.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on the 13th day of November next, a grist and fulling mill, and a plantation, containing 173 acres of good land, situated in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, in New-Jersey, 12 acres whereof is choice meadow, and more may be made; there is a large brick house on the place, and a good cellar under the same, a large kitchen, and a smaller one, all adjoining one another; there is also a good barn, and a good young orchard. The grist-mill hath two water wheels, two pair of stones, and three bolting mills, two of which go by water. The meal is hoisted up by water. The fulling mill has all utensils fit for carrying on the business. All which stands upon the main body of Crosswick's Creek, and has sufficient water in the driest season. It is about nine miles from Bordentown, good road. It is in a fine country for wheat. The mills will be sold with or without the plantation, as may best suit the purchaser.

⊕ JOHN LAWRENCE.

To be sold by publick vendue on Wednesday the 12th of November, at 3 a clock in the afternoon, by William Blair, and William M'Ilvaine, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants,

A CERTAIN lot of ground, with a tolerable good wooden tenement thereon, in the Northern Liberties of the said city, fronting Frankford road, a little above the Sugar-house, lately in the possession of Mary Harbeson, and is exceedingly well situated for a huxter's shop; the lot is 40 feet front on the road, and 100 feet deep, bounded to the southward by land of James Estaugh. Any person who may incline to purchase it privately before the day of sale, may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM BLAIR, or WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, who purpose to give time for the payment of the money, the purchaser paying interest. ℔

N. B. If no purchaser offers before the day of sale, the sale will begin precisely at three a clock on the aforesaid day.

THE partnership of Walter Shea, James and Thomas Harvey, having expired the First of June last, those therefore having any demands upon them, are desired to bring them in, and they indebted requested to pay.

N. B. They have on hand divers merchandize, with some good Madeia Wine, which they will sell cheap for ready money or short credit, to close the company books. Tbc. 6 M.

SCHEME

Of a LOTTERY for raising 2000 Pieces of Eight for erecting a BATTERY at the town of New-Castle, and purchasing some GUNS for the same.

THE defenceless state of the town of New-Castle, particularly at this juncture, when a war between Great-Britain and France seems almost inevitable, renders it exceedingly dangerous for the country around, as well as the Inhabitants thereof: And as the inhabitants from the fewness of their number, are unable to erect any fortification by subscription, that may be of service in time of danger, 'tis hoped an undertaking that may, with the divine assistance, not only be the preservation of our lives and fortunes, but, in a great measure, of the last importance even to Philadelphia itself, by warding off the impending evil, or keeping an enemy at play till notice can be given thereof, will meet with encouragement from all lovers of their country and liberties.

Number of prizes.		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
2	of	500	are	1000
6	of	250	are	1500
12	of	125	are	1500
18	of	100	are	1800
40	of	50	are	2000
86	of	25	are	2150
664	of	5	are	3320
1	First drawn,	- - -	-	25
1	Last drawn,	- - -	-	25
830	Prizes,			
2500	Blanks,			
3330	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are			13320

So soon as the drawing is finished, the prizes will be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and the money paid to the possessors of the 166 large prizes, Twenty per Cent being first deducted, and the 664 small prizes to be paid without any deduction, which makes the deduction on the whole less than Fifteen per Cent.

Proper Notice will be given of the Time of Drawing.

The persons following are appointed managers of this lottery, viz. Benjamin Chew, John Ross, William Patterson, David Witherspoon, Jacob Vanbebber, and David Bush, Esquires; and William Armstrong, John Vandike, Alexander Porter, Richard M'William, John Vangezell, William Bedford, George Monro, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, and Nathaniel Silsbee, Gentlemen; who are to give bond and be on oath for the faithful performance of their trust.

Tickets are to be sold by the said managers, at their respective dwellings.

To be LETT,

A Fulling mill, dye house and press, with all the utensils, in good order for the carrying on the business of a fuller and dyer, with a good new dwelling house, 24 feet by 18, two story high, a new shop 22 feet by 18, joining the house, and stands very convenient to the mill and dye house, the tanter bars being also placed very commodious to the house and mills, for the ease of the workmen; the said fulling mill being under the same cover of the grist mill at Trenton, and lies in a fine settled country, and will be lett for a term of years. Whoever inclines to rent the said fulling mill, &c. by applying to Robert Lettis Hooper, the owner thereof, living near the premises, shall have good encouragement. Tbc.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1755.

RUN away this day, from William Hugg, of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, a servant man, named Thomas Lewis, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and has light brown hair: Had on when he went away, a half worn Twenty Shilling hat, a brown jacket, white shirt, white short trowsers, and red breeches. His left ancle has been broke, which makes him turn out his foot much as he walks. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HUGG.

N. B. All masters of Vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ⊕

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Thursday the 13th of November, A tract of land, about fourteen hundred acres, lying on the south-east branches of Mantua-creek, late the property of Jonathan Fisher and Company, deceased, whereon are two settlements, barn, orchard, &c. with conveniency for a saw-mill. The vendue to be held on the premises, at the house were Jonathan Fisher now lives; where attendance will be given, and a good title made the purchaser by the assignee of said Fisher and Company. ¶

To be lett for a term not-exceeding seven years, at Twelve Pounds per Annum,

A Lot and house opposite the Market, in Lower Chichester, two stories high, 3 rooms on a floor, a kitchen, garden, well, orchard, and several other conveniencies, suitable for a gentleman, tradesman, or shopkeeper, it being well accustomed for the latter some time past. For further particulars, enquire of Mrs. Woodbridge, or Samuel Reynolds, on the spot.

N. B. Said Reynolds intending for the West-Indies this fall, desires those who have any demands against him, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and those that are indebted to him, to make speedy payment. ℔

WHEREAS Joseph Claudius Mayne, hired a horse and chair of the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, on the 18th of August last, to go to New-Castle, and was to return in three days, but has not since appeared here, nor has he been at New-Castle, therefore it is supposed he has no intention of returning. The horse is about eight years old, of a light bay colour, with a black mane and tail newly trimmed, branded M C with a cross, on the near shoulder and hip, but not very perceptible; has a lump on the off fore foot, occasioned by its being split. The chair is lined with coarse green cloth, and has a double spring, with a trunk board behind, fastened to the shafts; the hind springs are mended with iron plates; the chair is painted with olive green, with new fashioned wings; the harness is pretty good, with a new saddle. The said man is tall and straight, wears his own black hair, tied up behind, grey eyes, pale complexion, much pock marked in his face, small thighs and legs; he is an Irishman, and assumes the gentleman; wore a lightish colour'd coat, with flat silver buttons; he can talk French, and pretends to understand Spanish, and to be master of both. Whoever secures the said horse and chair, so as the owner may have them again, shall have Three Pounds reward, or Five Pounds for the man, horse and chair, paid by

JACOB FOX. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe wench, about 19 years of age, fit for town or country business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia. T. b. c. t. f.

Philadelphia, October 8. 1755.

YEsterday came to the plantation of Benjamin Davis, of Plymouth, Philadelphia county, the two following strays, viz. One a dark bay horse, branded on the buttock, but dark, and not plainly to be discerned. The other a black horse, with a star, B branded on the near shoulder IK. The owner is desired to come and describe their other marks, pay charges, and take them away.

⊕ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

THIS is to give notice, that there is to be sold or lett at Duck-creek town, in Kent county, a house with three fire-places, very convenient for a store, shop or tavern; there is a good stable belongs to it, that will hold seven or eight horses, and a good room over it for holding hay; a good brick well, with exceeding good water; two paled gardens, with ten or twelve bearing apple trees. There is also belonging to the house six acres of land. Any person inclining to purchase or hire, may apply to James Hiatt, living a mile from the place. ⊕

WRITING, Arithmetick, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, &c. Merchants Accompts the true Italian Method by double Entry, Dr. and Cr. Navigation in all its Parts, both in Theory and Practice, &c.-----Also Spherical Trigonometry, Great-Circle Sailing, Astronomy, Surveying, Gauging, &c. and a compleat Method to keep the Ship's Way at Sea, called a Journal, whereby I teach in my School, to find the Longitude at Sea every Day at Noon, by true Proportions; as sure as the Latitude by Observation of the Sun; I have the original Journals to produce, in which it will appear the Plan is like a Chain, the first Link of which being fixed to the Port departed from; each Day's Work is a new Link joined to the other, till the last Link is fixed to the Port arrived at; each Day's Work being truly wrought, the Journal is compleat. My Journals from England to Cape-Henlopen, (or Cape James) in America; and from thence to the Lizard Point again, I have proved to be within one Degree of Longitude, (near 140 Degrees of West Longitude) as appears in my Journals to be produced, with others of the like Sort, and are good Proofs of my Principles; although Sun and Stars should disappear for several Days and Nights, my Plan will find both Latitude and Longitude at Noon every Day, or any other Hour; it is a rational Plan, and founded upon great and long Experience at Sea, both on board the Royal Navy, and Merchant Ships. Sailors take Care you be not abused by Land men pretending to this Plan.

N. B. I have taught Navigation, and kept a Journal above 40 Years; the Scheme is new, and never was in printed Books, and has been approved of by proper Judges, &c. Your Log-line must be 50 Feet between each Knot, and Glass just 30 Seconds; or your Log-line may be 48 Feet between each Knot, and Glass just 29 Seconds. I give due Attendance in my School in Front-street at John Johnston's, Tallow Chandler, next door to Mr. Richardson, Goldsmith, up the Alley. And teach both Day and Night-School, or waits on any Gentlemen at his Chamber, &c.

*** ANDREW LAMB.

Just imported by the last ships from London, and to be sold by

MORDECAI YARNALL,

At the sign of the Hand-saw, in Second-street, nearly opposite Stretch's corner,

BRoadcloths, shaloons, durants, tammies, camblets, hairbines, russels, calimancoes, worsted damasks, hair grazets, corded poplins, kerseys, drab and green hair shag, faggathies, red and blue halfthicks, striped duffils, short cloth cloaks, red flannels, 9 and 10 qr. blankets, spotted and green rugs, men and womens worsted hose, beaver coating, sewing silk, ozenbrigs, cambricks and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, yard wide and 7 eights Irish linens, cotton and linen checks, striped cotton hollands, printed linens, calicoes, Scots handkerchiefs, Duke's ditto, Scots Thread, bobbings, tapes, pins, needles, scarlet and other gartering, quality binding, dyed pillows, mantua, black and cloth colour'd taffeties, new silk romals, bandanoes, lamb mittens, shammy ditto, brown buckrams, muslins, light and cloth colour'd thread, bed ticks, china, brass milk pans and kettles, window glass, looking glasses of many sizes, locks and hinges, tongs and shovels, sadlery, nails, steel, a variety of cutlary, silver pattern'd coat and vest buttons, silver watches, bohea tea, Weston's snuff, tin plates, firkins of pipes, writing paper, wool cards, bibles, testaments, gilt trunks, warming pans, frying pans, pewter, red lead, white lead, madder, red wood, gunpowder, sawmill saws, handsaws, and tenant saws, sadlery, and sundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

WILLIAM GRANT,

At his house in Water-street, three doors above Chestnut street corner, has imported by the Captains Budden and Ritchie from London,

A *VARIETY of India and European goods, which, with others on hand, proper for the season, he will sell cheap for ready money or short credit; and requests those who are indebted to him above a twelvemonth, to make immediate payment.* Tbc.

For DUBLIN,

The Snow

POLLY,

JOHN TROY Master,

Will sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Passage, agree with said Master on board at Sims's Wharff. ¶

For LONDON,

The Ship

NANCY,

EMANUEL JOSIAH Commander;

Having one half of her cargoe engaged, and will certainly sail by the tenth of *November*. For freight or passage apply to Samuel Carpenter, or said commander on board at Powell's Wharff. She is a new ship, and has extraordinary accommodations for passengers. †

SARAH BROWN,

At the house where Michael Brown formerly liv'd, in Sassafras-street, commonly call'd Race-street, between Second and Front-streets,

STILL continues in the business of SILK-DYING; where any person may have all sorts of silks, &c. dyed in any colour, tabbies water'd, worsted stuffs dyed or dressed, silk stockings and gloves dyed, leather breeches and skins dyed, camblet cloaks dyed and dressed, mens clothes dry or wet scower'd, spots taken out of stuffs damaged at sea, linen yarn dyed blue, &c.

N. B. As said Sarah Brown having a Cullender, and the most convenient tools for that business, required in America, she engages her work to be done as neat as in London.

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]

November 13, 1755.

NUMB. 1483.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING received Intelligence, that a Party of *French* and *Indians* had destroyed some of the Settlements nigh the River *Susquehannah*, killed a Number of the Inhabitants, and carried others off Prisoners, and that a considerable Body of them had passed the *Allegheny* Hills, and were moving towards the settled Parts of this Province, I issued Writs for calling you together; since which I have had repeated Accounts of the Motions of the Enemy, who, I am informed, are Fifteen Hundred in Number, and are encamped on the *Susquehannah*, about Thirty Miles above *Harris*'s Ferry.

The Papers that I have ordered to be laid before you, will inform you of the Cruelties their Parties have committed upon the Inhabitants of this Province on both Sides the *Susquehannah*, and that they have penetrated as far as the *Kittochtinny* Hills, within about Eighty Miles of this City.

This Invasion was what we had the greatest Reason to believe would be the Consequence of General *Braddock*'s Defeat, and the Retreat of the regular Troops; and had my Hands been properly strengthened, I should have put this Province into such a Posture of Defence, as might have prevented the Mischiefs that have since happened.

It seems clear, from the different Accounts I have received, that the *French* have gained to their Interest the *Delaware* and *Shawanese Indians*, under the ensnaring Pretence of restoring them to their Country. Their intimate Knowledge of which will make them very dangerous Enemies to the Colonies in general, and to this in particular.

As soon as I could inform myself of the Number and Motion of the *French* and *Indians*, I signified the same to the neighbouring Governments, that they might not only be upon their Guard, but prepared to afford us such Assistance as the Progress of the Enemy might make necessary; and at the same time transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers the Intelligence I had received, and acquainted them with the defenceless State of the Province.

The People in the Back Counties have, on this important Occasion, behaved themselves with uncommon Spirit and Activity, but complain much of the Want of Order and Discipline, as well as of Arms and Ammunition. As we have no Militia, it is not in my Power to form the People into such regular Bodies as the present Exigency requires; and you must be sensible, that I have neither Money, Arms or Ammunition, at my Disposal; all I have therefore been able to do, has been to issue Commissions to such as were willing to take them, and to encourage the People to defend themselves and their Families till the Government was enabled to protect them.

The cruel and bloody Disposition of the *Indians* is known to all, and has been unhappily felt by too many of the Inhabitants; what the Designs of the Enemy are can only be conjectured from their Motions and Numbers; from which, and from the known Circumstances of this Province, there is Reason to apprehend they have something more in View, than barely cutting off and destroying some of the Frontier Settlements.

His Majesty and the Proprietaries having committed the People of this Province to my Charge and Care, I have done, and still shall very readily do, every Thing in my Power to fulfil that important Trust; and to that End I think it my Duty to call upon you to grant such Supplies of Money as His Majesty's Service at this important and dangerous Crisis may require; and to prepare a Bill for establishing a regular Militia, exempting such as are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing Arms, it being impossible, without such a Law, tho' large Sums of Money should be raised, to prevent Confusion and Disorder, or conduct Matters with any Degree of Regularity.

As the Enemy are now laying waste the Country, and slaughtering the Inhabitants, there is no Time to be lost; I therefore think it necessary upon this Occasion to inform you, that I am ready and willing to consent to a Law for emitting any Sum in Paper Money the present Service may require, if Funds are established for sinking the same in five Years. But I cannot think it consistent, either with the Powers of my Commission, or the Duty I owe the Crown, to pass any Bills of the same, or a like Tenor or those I have heretofore refused. And I hope you will not waste your Time in offering me any such Bills, as you must know, from what has passed between me and the late Assembly, and the Information I now give you, it is not in my Power to consent to; and I earnestly recommend it to you, to afford in Time that Assistance which your bleeding Country stands so much in need of.

November 3, 1755. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

SINCE the Issuing the Writs for calling us together, the Governor is pleased to let us know, by his Message of the Third Instant, that he had repeated Accounts of the Motions of a Party of French *and* Indians, *who had destroyed some of the Settlements nigh the River* Susquehannah, *who, he is informed,* "*are Fifteen Hundred in Number,* "*and are encamped on that River, about thirty Miles above* Harris's "*Ferry*;" *but we cannot find by the Papers and Letters the Governor has been pleased to lay before us, that Fifteen Hundred of the Enemy are encamped on* Susquehannah, *about thirty Miles above* Harris's *Ferry, or on any Part of that River. Nevertheless it is too evident that the Back Settlers are greatly alarmed and terrified, and that Cruelties have been committed upon the Inhabitants, principally within the late Purchase made by the Proprietaries the last Year at* Albany, *by some Parties of the* Delaware *and* Shawanese Indians, *joined perhaps (tho' that is not very clear) with a few of the* French Mohawks, *who, several of the Accounts say, were to be followed by a large Number of* Indians *and* French *from Fort* Duquesne, *with a Design of dividing themselves into Parties to fall upon the remote Inhabitants of this Province, and* Virginia.

By these Hostilities of the French, *and the* Indians *who have engaged to join them, the* Indians *who are inclined still to preserve their Alliances with us seem equally terrified, lest the remote Inhabitants and the* English *generally should revenge upon them the Barbarities committed by Parties of the* Delawares *and* Shawanese Indians. *Therefore, in our Opinion, it requires great Care and Judgment in conducting our Indian Affairs at this critical Juncture; for as the* Six Nations *are in Alliance with the Crown of* Great-Britain, *and Numbers of them joined the King's Forces under General* Johnson, *who acted with great Fidelity and Bravery: It seems absolutely necessary on our Part, to request the Governor would be pleased to inform us, whether he knows of any Disgust or Injury the* Delawares *or* Shawanese *have ever received from this Province, and by what Means their Affections can be so alienated as not only to take up the Hatchet against us, in Breach of their Dependance upon the* Six Nations, *by whom they were long since subdued, but of the friendly Interviews and Treaties we have so repeatedly and very lately held with them and the* Indians *of the* Six United Nations, *both before and since the Defection of Part of the* Shawanese *under* P. Chartiere, *to whom particularly this Government interposed their good Offices, in procuring the Liberty, and sending home a Number of their People, as we apprehended, very much to their Satisfaction.*

We likewise request the Governor would be pleased to inform us, whether he has any Knowledge of the Inclinations of the Six Nations, *or what Part they have acted in relation to this cruel Incursion of the* Delawares *and* Shawanese *within the Limits of this Province. And that he would lay before us the* Indian *Treaty, held at* Philadelphia *in* September *last, as we are resolved to do every Thing in our Power to redress them, if they shall appear to have received any Wrong or Injury at our Hands, tho' nothing of that Kind hath come to our Knowledge, and if possible to regain their Affections, rather than by any Neglect or Refusal of that Justice we owe to them and all our* Indian *Allies, entail upon ourselves and our Posterity the Calamities of a cruel* Indian *War; of which we apprehend there may be too much Danger, unless the most speedy and cautious Methods are taken to prevent it.*

November 5, 1755, A. M. Signed by Order of the House, ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Minute received Intelligence, that the Settlements at a Place called *The Great Cove*, in the County of *Cumberland*, are destroyed, the Houses burnt, and such of the Inhabitants as could not make their Escape, either slaughtered or made Prisoners. This, and the other Cruelties committed upon our Frontiers, has so alarmed the remaining Inhabitants, that they are quitting their Habitations, and crowding into the more settled Parts of the Province, which in their Turn will become the Frontier if some Stop is not speedily put to the cruel Ravages of these bloody Invaders. In this melancholly Situation of our Affairs, any Delay may be attended with the most fatal Consequences; I must therefore again most earnestly press you upon this further Intelligence, to strengthen my Hands, and enable me speedily to draw forth the Force of this Province against his Majesty's Enemies, and to afford the necessary and timely Assistance to the Back Inhabitants.

November 5, 1755, 4 o'Clock, *P. M.* *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have been now sitting six Days and instead of strengthening my Hands, and providing for the Safety and Defence of the People and Province in this Time of imminent Danger, you have sent me a Message, wherein you talk of regaining the Affections of the *Indians*, now employed in laying waste the Country, and butchering the Inhabitants, and of enquiring what Injustice they have received, and into the Causes of their falling from their Alliance with us, and taking Part with the *French*. Such Language at this Time, and while the Province is in its present Circumstances, seems to me very extraordinary, as no Complaint has ever, to my Knowledge, been made by them of any Injury done them.

I am sorry you should at this Time send me the Bill I have just now received, when I had heretofore refused my Assent to one of the same Kind, and in my Message of the Third Instant informed you, that I could not give my Consent to such a Bill.

I shall not enter into a Dispute whether the Proprietaries ought to be taxed or not---It is sufficient for me, that they have given me no Power in that Case---And I cannot think it consistent, either with my Duty or Safety, in Matters of Government, to exceed the Powers of my Commission, much less to do what that Commission expressly prohibits.

Upon the repeated Accounts I have had of the miserable Situation of the Back Inhabitants, and the Disorder and Confusion among those that are assembled in their Defence, the Council have unanimously advised me to go into the Back Counties, to put Things in the best Order possible, and to afford my Countenance and Assistance to those that are willing to take up Arms in Defence of their Country. This I declined doing till I knew what you would propose upon the present Occasion; and having now received from you a Bill that you well knew I could not give my Consent to, I despair of your doing any Thing, and shall therefore immediately set off for the Back Counties; and if they have not all the Assistance their present Distresses make necessary, it will not be for want of Inclination in me but Power.

I shall take with me a Quorum of the Council, and if you shall have any Bills to propose that are consistent with the Duties of my Station, and the just Rights of Government, I shall readily give my Assent to them, whenever they are brought to me.

November 8, 1755. *P. M.* *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please the GOVERNOR,

THE House came together at this Time with the sincerest Dispositions to avoid, if possible, all Disputes with the Governor on any Account whatever. And being deeply affected with the present distressful Circumstances of the Frontier Counties, determined to do, for the publick Safety and Welfare, every Thing that could reasonably be expected from them, either as dutiful Subjects to the Crown, or Lovers of their Country.

Accordingly on reading the Governor's Message of the Third Instant, with the Papers accompanying the same, a Bill was immediately proposed for raising a large Sum for the King's Service, and to strike the same in Paper Bills, and provide a Fund for sinking the Whole within five Years, as recommended by the Governor.

In the mean time, as this Colony had been founded on Maxims of Peace, and had hitherto maintained an uninterrupted Friendship with the Natives, by a strict Observation of Treaties, conferring Benefits on them from Time to Time, as well as doing them Justice on all Occasions, it could not but surprize us to hear, that our old Friends were on a sudden become our cruel Enemies. And as the Governor was pleased to tell us, "the *French* had gained "the *Delawares* and *Shawanese* to their Interest, under the en"snaring Pretence of *Restoring them to* their *Country*;" it seemed natural and proper for us to enquire, on this Occasion, whether the *Indians* complained of any Injury from this Province, either in regard to their Lands, or on any other Account; and to express our Readiness to do them Justice (in case such Complaints were well founded) before Hostilities were returned, and the Mischief grew more extensive. For our better Information in this Matter, and without intending the least Offence to the Governor, we requested he would be pleased to lay before us the last Treaty, held with them in *September*. Our Message to this Effect was sent up on the second Day after our entring on Business. But the Governor vouchsafed us no Answer till now, and seems exceedingly displeased with the Application.

From the Governor's *immediate* Refusal of his Assent to a Bill of so much Importance, when he had but "*just received it*" from us, and his saying, it is "of the same Kind with one he had be"fore refused his Assent to," we apprehend his Refusal arises from his not having allowed himself Time to consider it. Indeed all Bills for raising Money for publick Use, are so far *of the same Kind*; but this differs greatly from every former Bill that has been offered him, and all the Amendments (of any Consequence) which he proposed to the Bill he last refused, are in this Bill admitted, save that for totally exempting the Proprietary Estate. And we being as desirous as the Governor to avoid any Dispute on that Head, have so framed the Bill as to submit it entirely to his Majesty's Royal Determination, whether that Estate has or has not a Right to such Exemption. There is so much Time allowed by the Bill, that the King's Pleasure may possibly be known even before the first Assessment; but it is moreover provided, that if at any Time during the Continuance of the Act, the Crown should think fit to declare, that the Estates of the Proprietaries in this Province ought to be exempted, in such Case the Tax, tho' assessed, shall not be levied, or if any Part has been levied, the same shall be refunded to the Proprietaries, and an additional Tax laid on the People to supply the Deficiency. We cannot conceive any thing more fair and reasonable than this; nor could we possibly imagine that the Governor would object to it, or what he could object to it, since the Words in his Commission, which he is pleased to suppose contain an express Prohibition of his passing such a Bill as this, do not appear to us to have any such Meaning, and we presume will not to any others who may be thought more impartial. If it be one of the "*just Rights of Government*" that the Proprietary Estate should be exempted in a Tax for the common Defence of all Estates in the Province, those *just Rights* are well understood in *England*; the Proprietaries are there upon the Spot, and so can the more easily solicit their own Cause, and make their Right of Exemption appear, if such Right there be; and were they at as great a Distance as we are, they might nevertheless safely confide in His Majesty's known Wisdom and impartial Justice, that all their just Rights would be duly preserved. The Equity of their being taxed on this Occasion for their Estate in this Province, has appeared so plain even to their best Friends here, that they entred into a voluntary Subscription to pay, for them, what they supposed the Tax might amount to, being assured, as they said, that if the Proprietaries were present it would be *altogether* unnecessary, and that they would freely repay what should be thus advanced for them; which Subscription was put into the Governor's Hands for his Security. If the Proprietaries should chuse to shew their Good-will to the Service, this Bill, if passed, might give them a happy Opportunity of doing it, by generously soliciting the King's Approbation to the Law, and refusing to petition for the Exemption. And since this Right of Exemption contended for in their Behalf, is never like to be settled here between the Governor and Assembly, the Bill puts it in the proper Train to be finally determined, and all future Disputes about it effectually prevented.

Our Assemblies have of late had so many Supply Bills, and of such different Kinds, rejected on various Pretences; Some for not complying with obsolete occasional Instructions (tho' other Acts exactly of the same Tenor had been past since those Instructions, and received the Royal Assent;) Some for being inconsistent with the supposed *Spirit of an Act of Parliament*, when the Act itself did not any way affect us, being made expresly for other Colonies; Some for being, as the Governor was pleased to say, "*of an extraordinary Nature*," without informing us wherein that extraordinary Nature consisted; and others for disagreeing with new discovered Meanings and forced Constructions of a Clause in the Proprietary Commission; that we are now really at a Loss to divine what Bill can possibly pass. The Proprietary Instructions are Secrets to us; and we may spend much Time, and much of the Publick Money, in preparing and framing Bills for Supply, which, after all, must, from those Instructions, prove abortive. If we are thus to be driven from Bill to Bill, without one solid Reason afforded us; and can raise no Money for the King's Service, and Relief or Security of our Country, till we fortunately hit on the only Bill the Governor is allowed to pass; or till we consent to make such as the Governor or Proprietaries direct us to make, we see little Use of Assemblies in this Particular; and think we might as well leave it to the Governor or Proprietaries to make for us what Supply Laws they please, and save ourselves and the Country the Expence and Trouble. All Debates and all Reasonings are vain, where Proprietary Instructions, just or unjust, right or wrong, must inviolably be observed. We have only to find out, if we can, what they are, and then submit and obey. But surely the Proprietaries Conduct, whether as Fathers of their Country, or Subjects to their King, must appear extraordinary, when it is considered, that they have not only formally refused to bear any Part of our yearly heavy Expences in cultivating and maintaining Friendship with the *Indians*, tho' they reap such immense Advantages by that Friendship; but they now, by their Lieutenant, refuse to contribute any Part towards resisting an Invasion of the King's Colony, committed to their Care; or to submit their Claim of Exemption to the Decision of their Sovereign.

In fine, we have the most sensible Concern for the poor distressed Inhabitants of the Frontiers. We have taken every Step in our Power,

Power, conſiſtent with the juſt Rights of the Freemen of *Pennſylvania*, for their Relief, and we have Reaſon to believe, that in the Midſt of their Diſtreſſes, they themſelves do not wiſh us to go farther. Thoſe who would give up eſſential Liberty, to purchaſe a little temporary Safety, deſerve neither Liberty nor Safety.---- Such as were inclined to defend themſelves, but unable to purchaſe Arms and Ammunition, have, as we are informed, been ſupplied with both, as far as Arms could be procured, out of Monies given by the laſt Aſſembly for the King's Uſe; and the large Supply of Money offered by this Bill, might enable the Governor to do every Thing elſe that ſhould be judged neceſſary for their farther Security, if he ſhall think fit to accept it. Whether he could, as he ſuppoſes, "if his Hands had been properly ſtrengthened, have put "the Province into ſuch a Poſture of Defence, as might have pre-"vented the preſent Miſchiefs," ſeems to us uncertain; ſince late Experience in our neighbouring Colony of *Virginia* (which had every Advantage for that Purpoſe that could be deſired) ſhows clearly, that it is next to impoſſible to guard effectually an extended Frontier, ſettled by ſcattered ſingle Families at two or three Miles Diſtance, ſo as to ſecure them from the inſidious Attacks of ſmall Parties of ſkulking Murderers:---But thus much is certain, that by refuſing our Bills from Time to Time, by which great Sums were ſeaſonably offered, he has rejected all the Strength that Money could afford him; and if his Hands are ſtill weak or unable, he ought only to blame himſelf, or thoſe who have tied them.

If the Governor proceeds on his Journey, and takes a Quorum of his Council with him, we hope, ſince he retains our Bill, that it will be ſeriouſly and duly conſidered by them; and that the ſame Regard for the Publick Welfare which induced them unanimouſly to adviſe his intended Journey, will induce them as unanimouſly to adviſe his Aſſent. We agree therefore to his keeping the Bill, earneſtly requeſting he would re-conſider it attentively; and ſhall be ready at any Time to meet him for the Purpoſe of enacting it into a Law.

November 11, 1755, *A. M.* *Signed by Order of the Houſe,* ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the *Indians* had in Publick demanded the Aſſiſtance of this Government, and deſired to know what we intended to do, and whether they were to depend upon us for Protection, or take Care of themſelves;---they came to me in Council, and informed me by Mr. *Weiſer*, the Provincial Interpreter, that they and their Brethren, living upon the *Suſquehannah*, who were about Three Hundred fighting Men, were now the only *Indians* in this Part of the Continent beſides the *Six Nations*, that remained firm to the *Engliſh* Intereſt; the *French* having, at a great Expence, and by Variety of Artifices, gained to their Alliance not only the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, but other very numerous Nations to the Weſtward, compared to whom they were but a Handful: That the *French* and thoſe their Allies were coming down againſt the *Engliſh*, and had given them Notice to get out of their Way: That the Body of the *Six Nations* were employed in protecting their own Country, and aſſiſting the *Engliſh* to the Northward, and could not therefore afford them any Help at ſo great a Diſtance; wherefore they declared that they and their Brethren were willing to act in Conjunction with the *Engliſh*, againſt the *French* and their Allies, but that in their preſent Situation and Circumſtances they could not take the Weight of the War upon themſelves.

What they deſire from us at preſent is, that we would put the Hatchet into their Hands; that we would ſend a Number of our young Men to act in Conjunction with their Warriors, and furniſh the neceſſary Arms, Ammunition and Proviſions; that we would build ſome ſtrong Houſes for the Protection of their old Men, Women and Children; and that they may be ſupplied from Time to Time with Neceſſaries.

They further inſiſt upon knowing the Reſolutions of this Government as to theſe Matters, and upon having an explicit Anſwer without further Delay, that they may prepare to act with us, or take the neceſſary Meaſures for their own Security. They have aſſured me in a very ſolemn and peremptory Manner, that this is the laſt Application they intend to make; in which if they do not ſucceed, they can have no longer any Dependance upon us, but muſt leave us as an infatuated People to the Mercy of our Enemies.

I muſt obſerve, Gentlemen, that I cannot but look upon this as one of the moſt important Matters that ever came under your Conſideration. You know our own critical Situation, and cannot be Strangers to theirs: The Enemy is daily laying waſte our Country, and it cannot be expected that theſe *Indians* will expoſe themſelves for us to the Fury of Nations far more powerful than themſelves, unleſs we vigorouſly ſupport and aſſiſt them.-- *Indians* are of a martial Spirit, and, at ſuch a Seaſon as this, muſt be in Action. If therefore they find that we continue to refuſe either to act in Defence of ourſelves or them, they muſt neceſſarily leave us, and throw themſelves for Protection into the Hands of the *French*, our buſy Enemy, who will ſpare no Expence or Trouble to gain ſuch an Advantage, and are at this time uſing every Artifice to corrupt and alienate them from our Intereſt.

How fatal this muſt prove to us, and all the *Engliſh* Colonies, you, Gentlemen, cannot be ignorant. The Effects of our paſt Diſputes have already been too ſeverely felt, and it is to be feared, if the preſent Politicks and pacifick Meaſures are perſiſted in, the Conſequences will be ſtill more dreadful. Let me, therefore, earneſtly recommend it to you, that you will enable me to put the Hatchet into their Hands, and afford them the Aſſiſtance of the Province in ſuch a Manner as they deſire.

Your vigorous and hearty Compliance may be a Means of reſtoring Quiet to our poor Back Settlers, who are daily calling out for that Protection from us which is juſtly due to them. But if, through your Refuſal, theſe *Indians* ſhould be obliged not only to leave us, but to act againſt us, all the dreadful Conſequences of it muſt be left at your Door; for I am ready and deſirous to do any thing, conſiſtent with my Duty to the Crown, for the Protection and Aſſiſtance as well of theſe our Allies, as of the Inhabitants of this Province in general.

Upon this important Affair, Gentlemen, and at the preſſing Inſtances of theſe *Indians*, I have put off my Journey to the Back Settlements, altho' I conceive my Preſence among them at this time to be extremely neceſſary. Let me, therefore, recommend Diſpatch to you, as theſe *Indians* are ſo preſſing to begone, in order to ſee after their Families and Friends, declaring, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, that they have not a Moment to loſe, and muſt take their Meaſures immediately.

November 10, 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

WE have conſidered the Governor's Meſſage of Yeſterday, relating to the Application and preſſing Inſtances of the Indians, *and are glad to find, that he is at length prevailed on to declare himſelf "ready and deſirous to do any thing, conſiſtent with his* Duty to the "CROWN, *for the Protection and Aſſiſtance as well of our Allies, as of "the Inhabitants of this Province in general." We never have, and we hope never ſhall, deſire him to do any thing inconſiſtent with that Duty. He has it now in his Power to do what he may think the Exigence requires for the Service of the Crown, the Protection of our Allies, and of the Inhabitants of the Province. As Captain General, he has, by the Royal Charter, full Authority to raiſe Men; and the Bill now in his Hands, granting* Sixty Thouſand Pounds, *will enable him to pay the Expences. We grant the Money chearfully, tho' the Tax to ſink it will be a heavy One; and we hope the Bill will receive his Aſſent immediately.*

November 11, 1755. P. M. Signed by Order of the Houſe, ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

Quebeck, June 30. Since the Arrival of the laſt Ships from Europe, an Eſtimate has been made of our Force in theſe Parts, amounting on the whole to 23,000 Men effective, including the Garriſons of this City, Montreal, and the reſt of the Forts in Canada. We are in higher Spirits here than can eaſily be imagined, having within theſe three Days received certain Aſſurance that the Engliſh Colonies, which we thought were united to furniſh an Invaſion, are equally jealous and diſtruſtful of each other, as alſo the Commanders of their Troops: The former, leſt they ſhould bear a diſproportionate Burden of the War; and the latter, leſt they ſhould not have an equal Opportunity of Honour or Triumph.

July 10. At a late Council of War, held at Niagara Fort, by the principal commanding Officers, it was determined, that whatever ſhould be the Succeſs of any future Enterprize againſt the Engliſh, who are coming, armed at all Points, to drive us out of Canada, the Troops on the Ohio had at preſent nothing to do but to maintain the Ground they had already got, and by no Means venture beyond the Allegheny Mountains into the Province of Virginia, till repeated Succeſs, or immediate Orders from Europe, ſhould authorize them to vary their Conduct in this Point. At the ſame time it was determined, that the Forces of Niagara had alſo nothing to do but maintain that important Paſs; and that thoſe on the Erie, at Crown-Point, and Northward toward St. Lawrence's Bay, being nearer the main Force at Quebec, and the neighbouring Places, and of Conſequence more readily to be furniſhed with Supplies of every Kind, or favoured in caſe of a neceſſitous Retreat, ſhould puſh every material Advantage that they might happen to gain, in order, if poſſible, to ſecure the chief Part of Acadia, which, on account of the advantageous Situation of Cape-Breton, might lay ſuch a Foundation for our future Progreſs, as might not eaſily be in the Power of the Engliſh to root up.

Paris, Aug. 12. The Counteſs d'Eſtrades received her Letter de Cachet juſt as ſhe was ſtepping into a Coach with Madam Pompadour to go to ſup with the King at St. Ouen. We are yet ignorant of the Place of her Exile, and the Cauſe of her Diſgrace. She was in very high Favour, which attracted the Envy or Jealouſy of certain Perſons. Excepting this, ſhe was generally adored for her Zeal to oblige every Body. There was ſuch a ſtrict Friendſhip between her and the Count d'Argenſon, that it is already whiſpered here, that he will ſhare the ſame Fate.

We fear the Engliſh Nation will oblige us to the unwelcome Declaration of a War, or at leaſt to the ſending out Privateers, and making Repriſals, we being here poſitively aſſured from London, that the Engliſh Sloops of War, if not actually authoriſed, will ſoon be permitted to make Prizes of whatever French Veſſels fall in their Way; and that the ſlighteſt Pretence will be ſufficient to plead the Legality of their Condemnation.

Hanover, Aug. 15. It is ſaid there are two new Treaties of Subſidy carrying on here, one with the Court of Wirtemberg, and the other with that of Heſſe Darmſtadt, by Virtue of which the Court of Great-Britain is to take from the former a Body of 6000 Men, and from the latter one of 5000, into its Pay.

Cologne, Aug. 18. The current Report is, that a conſiderable Augmentation will be ſoon made to the Troops of this Electorate. The Court of France has for ſome Time paſt bought up here, as well as in ſeveral other Parts of this Neighbourhood, great Quantities of Grain, to furniſh the Magazines in Alſace, and the three Biſhopricks.

Our Advices from Francfort ſuggeſt, that their Apprehenſions of ſeeing the Peace of Germany diſturbed augment daily; and the more ſo, as there appears a ſudden Plenty of Money, which is a ſure Sign that great Remittances have been lately made for hiring Troops, and the ſudden Journies of two of the Electors add not a little Weight to thoſe Conjectures.

Bruſſels, Aug. 14. With regard to the French naval Preparations, we hear that they are carried on with the greateſt Expedition in all the Ports of the Kingdom, in order to fit out a Squadron of 19 Ships, viz. One of 80 Guns, three of 74, five of 64, five of 60, and five of 50 Guns.

Our Correſpondent at Paris inſinuates, that the augmenting the Troops, and the Appearance of a grand Military Promotion, are not at all pleaſing to the Nation, who foreſee an Encreaſe of Taxes, the Burden of which is inſupportable already; and that which adds to the general Uneaſineſs is, the apparent Inclination of Foreigners to ſell out of their Funds.

Amſterdam, Aug. 26. We hear that the Number of Privateers, ſmall and great, ſitting out in the Ports of England, Scotland and Ireland, is about 300. The numerous Liſt of the preſent naval Forces of Great-Britain, may juſtly fill Foreigners with Surprize. It has been computed that ſhe has, 1. 148 Ships of the Line, viz. 6 of 100 Guns; 12 of 90; 12 of 80; 43 of 74 and 70; 35 of 60, and 40 of 50 Guns. 2. 103 Frigates; viz. 1 of 44 Guns; 44 of 40; and 58 of 20 Guns. 3. 57 Sloops of 16 Guns each; beſides 18 Bomb Veſſels, and 10 Fire-ſhips.---In all 336 Veſſels, not including Yachts, Tenders and Storeſhips.

Hague, Aug. 26. The Advices from the Frontiers of Flanders and Brabant, confirm the March of the French Troops to the different Camps marked out for them, viz. at Aimeries, at Riechemont, and near Dunkirk, where they are hard at Work to compleat the Old, and make new Fortifications. It is uncertain whether the French Camps will be compoſed of more or fewer Troops than laſt Year, though all the Regiments in Garriſon in the French Frontier Towns, are not ordered to encamp as yet. Notwithſtanding all the Reports that have been ſpread to the contrary, it is very certain, that the Troops of their High Mightineſſes, and of the Empreſs Queen, are ſtill very quiet in the Towns of the Barrier, and the other Places of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

Hanover, Aug. 22. We are aſſured, not only that the Land Forces, with which the Ruſſian Court has engaged to furniſh his Britannick Majeſty, are now in Readineſs; but alſo, in caſe the Spaniards, or any other Maritime Power, conſpire to aſſiſt the French in an enſuing War, by which the Britiſh Marine will be required in the Mediterranean, the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and other diſtant Seas; that in ſuch a Caſe the Ruſſian Court will furniſh a Fleet of 12 Men of War, in order to cruize on the Coaſt of Great-Britain, in the Channel, and the Northern Seas.

Amſterdam, Aug. 26. Letters from Hanover mention, that they have poſitive Aſſurances from France, that the Deſign of that Part of the Breſt Fleet, which was intercepted by Capt. Howe of Admiral Boſcawen's Squadron, was to land the Regiments on board on the Dominions of his Britannick Majeſty, and that its Departure from the Reſt of the Fleet was in no wiſe accidental; four Ships of that Fleet being deſtined to Bay Verte, in order to promote the Footing gained by the French on the Peninſula of Nova-Scotia.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 6.

The following is the genuine Copy of a Letter from a Foremaſt Man on board the Dunkirk.

Dear BESS,

"*We have had a Fight, and taken two French Men of War. We had eight killed, and nine wounded; but we killed and wounded Ninety of theirs.--- We have a Hell of a good Ship, and the Devil of a fighting Captain; but I am d----'d drunk, and can write no more.*

Yours, TOM WEST."

LONDON.

Sept. 3. *It is ſaid that a certain Number of* 40 *and* 50 *Gun Ships will be immediately ſent to America, to replace the great Ships which muſt neceſſarily come home.*

A conſiderable Train of Artillery is ready to be ſhipped for America with a great Number of Stands of Arms.

Sept. 11. *We hear from Dunkirk, that lately ſeveral Engliſh, Scots and Iriſh Recruits, have arrived there for the Army, and that no Perſon is permitted to view the Works now carrying on there, without a written Order from the Commiſſary; and further, that two Engliſh Veſſels only are detained in their Port.*

Orders have been ſent to all the Fleets, Squadrons, and ſingle Ships now out, to make Repriſals, particularly outward bound Ships.

All our Packet-boats to and from Holland, France, Flanders and Portugal, are reinforced with an additional Number of Seamen and Arms, the better to defend themſelves, and prevent the Taking any of the Mails brought by the ſaid Packets.

Capt. Williams, of the Dolphin, arrived at Falmouth from Pool, reports, that he ſpoke with a Brigantine from Malaga, bound to Rotterdam, the Maſter of which informed him, that he was brought to, off Cape Finiſterre, by the French Fleet, conſiſting of ten Sail, and that the Admiral informed him, he was looking out for the Engliſh Fleet.

Sept. 13. Admiral Hawke, with the Squadron under his Command, was well off Uſhant the firſt Inſtant.

BOSTON, November 3.

Laſt Monday arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Seaford, Capt. Rawlins, in ſix Weeks from Plymouth, in Great-Britain, with Dispatches for the ſeveral Governments on this Continent, and ſeveral Cheſts of Money for the Payment of his Majeſty's Troops in theſe Parts; and, as we hear, his Majeſty's Commiſſion to his Excellency Major General SHIRLEY, our Governor, appointing him Commander in Chief of all the Britiſh Land Forces upon this Continent of North-America.----The Otter Sloop of War, bound for Halifax, ſailed with the Seaford; and a Number of Merchantmen bound for ſeveral Parts.-----Several Officers came Paſſengers in the Seaford, for the King's Forces; alſo the Rev. Mr. Pell, Chaplain to Sir William Pepperrell's Regiment, and the Rev. Mr. Walker.

A few Days after the Seaford left Port, ſhe fell in with and took a French Veſſel in her Return from a fiſhing Voyage on the Banks: And ſome Days after, they took another laden with dry Fiſh, which laſt was ranſomed: The Seaford brought in here ſome of the Men belonging to the Prizes. We alſo hear that the Otter Sloop of War had taken one or two Prizes.

The Seaford was alſo in Sight of Admiral Hawke's Squadron, and ſpoke with the Newcaſtle Man of War, which informed, that the Fleet had taken and ſent in about forty Sail of French Ships; and had in their Cruize looked into Breſt, Rochefort, and all the principal French Ports, but could diſcern no great Appearance of a naval Armament.

Monday laſt the Snow Diamond, Capt. James Kirkwood arrived here in ſeven Weeks from London, but laſt from Portſmouth: He informs us, that off the Weſtern Iſlands he was brought to by two French Men of War, who, after interrogating him for ſome Time, admitted him to proceed on his Voyage: Some of the Letters and Papers which the Paſſengers had, were thrown overboard, as they expected to be taken by the Enemy. A conſiderable Quantity of Powder came in Capt. Kirkwood.

By Capt. Bethune we learn, that his Majeſty was returned to his Britiſh Dominions from Hanover, and landed at Deal the 16th of September laſt. We alſo hear, that one of our 20 Gun Ships has been taken by the French, on board of which was the Governor of South Carolina, bound hither.

Laſt Night Capt. M'Kay arrived here in four Days from Chignecto, who informs, that laſt Monday ſe'nnight 12 Tranſports, with a great Number of Neutrals on board, ſailed from that Place, under Convoy of three Men of War of 20 Guns each; and that it was thought there they were intended for South-Carolina.----That our Men were in general in good Health.---That Capt. Wilſon, of one of the Companies died lately there.

Our laſt Advices from the Camp at Lake George, brought by an Expreſs which arrived here laſt Friday, are, That Capt. Rogers (who was ſent as a Spy) with 4 Men, returned to the Camp laſt Tueſday was ſe'nnight, and reported it as his Opinion, that he thought there were not above 500 Men in Crown-Point Fort; that he killed and ſcalped a Frenchman within 70 Rods of ſaid Fort, in the Middle of the Day, and got off without any Loſs.

By Letters from Halifax, dated October 21, we are informed, that the Night before the Fleet ſailed for England, a moſt horrid Scheme was diſcovered, that had been laid by ſome of the principal French Officers, with a Plan of the Town and Batteries, and was done on exceeding thin Paper, and extreme fine Writing, and was folded and preſſed as cloſe as poſſible, and put up in the Middle of a Waſh-ball, to go to Canada by the Way of Louiſbourg. It was to take Halifax this Winter, with a Number of Canadians, Indians and Regulars, and when they had taken the Town, they were to fire the Batteries upon the Ships; the Inhabitants all to be ſhut up in the Church, and Fire put to it, and the Troops were all to be put to the Sword without Quarter.---The Admiral put it to the chief Perſon concerned (viz. the Captain of the Alcide) who flatly denied it; upon which the Admiral ſhewed it to him in his own Hand Writing, to his horrible Confuſion.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

Monday laſt, Capt. Thompſon arrived her in four Days from Halifax, and brought Letters of Repriſals for his Majeſty's Ships the Garland and Sphinx, then in our Harbour; and next Day the former, commanded by Capt. Arbuthnot, ſailed on a Cruize, in order to make Captures of all French Veſſels he ſhould meet with.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Oſwego, dated 16th of October laſt.

"Ever ſince I wrote to you, we have been employ'd in building new Forts and Barracks. Indian Affairs, which have been the Subject of great Conſideration, begin to wear an agreeable Appearance; and I flatter myſelf, that the General's Attention to theſe Matters, will have a powerful Influence on the next Campaign. The Onondagaes, who were moſt in the French Intereſt of any of the Five Nations, declare their Attachment to us. Many of the Confederate Tribes, ſeated at Oſwagatie, I hope ſoon to ſee here at Oſwego. Among the Meſſaſagaes and Chippawees, reſiding on the North Side of this Lake, and in the Country, extending thence to Lake Huron, we have ſent truſty Meſſengers. The Ontawaes, who were active againſt General Braddock, reſent the Conduct of the French, both in the Action and Diviſion of the Spoils, and declare they will abandon their Intereſt, and fall upon their Settlements this Winter if we will forgive their paſt Conduct, and ſupply them with Neceſſaries. We doubted their Sincerity till our Meſſenger had returned from their Country. The Senecas, heretofore too little known to the Engliſh, give us great Satisfaction: Jonceur, a Frenchman, who has reſided among them ſeveral Years paſt, was driven away from their Country about a Fortnight ago; and they aſſure us they will never admit him again. The General ſent a Meſſage about a Month ago to the Senecas, and in Conſequence of it, 50 Men engaged to meet us at Niagara: Beſides double that Number, which they promiſe for our Aſſiſtance the next Campaign, they have engaged to inhibit Indians from aiding the French over the Carrying-place at Niagara. I do aſſure you, Sir, that our Indian Affairs are altered much for the better. If the Means we have begun be purſued, it is really not a hard Taſk to gain all the Indians who inhabit the Countries on this and the Lakes Huron and Erie. I am aſtoniſhed, that we ſhould have had ſo ſlender an Acquaintance with the Indian Natives. The Mohawks indeed we knew, but though they are a brave People, yet their Numbers are very ſmall. The Oneidas too, with whom we have had a Connection, are but a Handful of daſtardly Thieves. As to the Onondagaes, their Chiefs, as I ſaid before, were moſtly in the French intereſt, till ſecured this Summer by the Induſtry and Art of General Shirley. Unleſs an unexpected Accommodation between the two Crowns diſappoint us, the Preparations already made, give us Reaſon

son to hope, that the Frontiers of these Colonies will be perpetually secured from future Invasions, and the French driven out of all their Encroachments."

The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ROBINSON, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having been pleased by a Letter of the 26th of July last, to inform Mr. PHIPS, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, That there was great Reason to apprehend that it might be the Intention of the Crown of France to proceed to an open Rupture; and having also been pleased to direct the said Lieutenant Governor to give immediate Notice thereof to his Majesty's Subjects within that Government:---His Honour Governor Phips did therefore, on the 28th of October last, in Conformity to the aforesaid Directions, make the said Advices publick; and at the same Time recommended it to all concerned, to proceed with all necessary Care and Circumspection in the present Conjuncture, and to be upon their Guard against any Mischief that may be apprehended, under these Circumstances, to their Navigation and Commerce.

General Shirley arrived at Albany the 2d Instant:---He was to set out for this City with Governor Hardy, the Honourable James De Lancey, the Honourable Thomas Pownall, and the other Gentlemen that accompanied them up, Saturday last or Yesterday.

The Inhabitants of Tappan, a small Place in Orange County, have lately made a Present of 55 Great Coats, to the Amount of Sixty-seven Pounds, to the Men under General Johnson.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Sept. 12, 1755.

---"*I have had the Pleasure to see 9 Prizes brought into this Port, 8 of them within this Hour; the first made her Appearance about One o'Clock, being on the How, I saw her in the Offing, and staid, tho' Dinner Time, till I saw by her Colours she was a Prize; she mounts fourteen Guns,---about 300 Tons, from Martinico, and 'tis said, laden with Sugar, Indigo, and Cotton, deem'd worth 30,000 l. It is said she was sent in by the Lyme Man of War, the other 8 were taken by his Majesty's Ship the Experiment; two are large Ships, 3 large Snows, and the other 3 are small Brigs. As the Time is so short, I cannot give you so particular Account as I would; which, according to the best Accounts I could now get, the two large Ships are Martinico Men, and likewise the three Snows: The Experiment they say is come with them, this being the 8th Day since she left Plymouth.*

ANNAPOLIS, November 6.

Sunday last marched several Companies of Voluntiers from Frederick-Town, to assist the distressed Back Inhabitants. And we hear of sundry other Companies from other Parts of this Province for the same Purpose.

Thursday last the Snow was mid-leg deep at some Distance on this side Fort Cumberland.

We have frequent alarming Accounts of the Damage done by the French and their Indians, on our Borders, but have Room to hope they are told with Exaggeration: This is certain, that they frequently commit Murders, and have laid much of the Country waste: And that they draw nigher and nigher. It is impossible to tell all Particulars at present.

We are now about entrenching the Town. If the Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood of Annapolis were to send their Force to assist in it, a few Days would compleat the Work.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

We hear from Albany, that the French have but 400 Men at Ticonderoga (without Cannon) of which 70 are at an advanced Post at the Mouth of the Lake; and that it was not certainly known whether General Johnson would proceed further this Season or not.

A Letter from Conegochieg, dated the 31st ult. mentions, that Peter Shaver, an old Indian Trader, and two other Men, in the Tuscorora Valley, have been killed by the Indians, and their Houses, &c. burnt.

Another Letter from the same Place, dated November 3, says, That the People in the Great Cove are in the greatest Distress imaginable, nothing being to be seen but Houses burning, most of their Cattle shot down, and the Roads full of the unhappy Sufferers, flying with their Children to save their Lives, many of them having nothing to subsist on, no Bed to lie upon, nor hardly any Clothes [illegible] the Cold, being obliged to leave every Thing behind them, or run the Risque of being murder'd by the merciless Savages.

The following is said to be a true List of the People murdered and missing in the Great Cove, viz.

Elizabeth Galloway, Henry Gilson, Robert Pew, William Berryhill, and David M'Clellan, murdered.

Missing, John Martin's Wife and five Children; William Galloway's Wife, two Children, and a young Woman; Charles Stewart and Wife, and two Children; and David M'Clelland's Wife and two Children.

William Fleming and Wife were taken Prisoners, but made their Escape. Fleming saw one Hicks killed and scalped.

Missing from Conegochieg, the Widow Jauden, and a young Woman.

Extract of a Letter from Winchester, November 5, 1755.

"We have received daily Advice, for this Week past, of a large Body of Indians being on Susquehanna; but before this comes to hand you will, no Doubt, have their Numbers nearly ascertain'd, tho' I don't imagine they amount to the third Part of 1500.---A few Shawanese had been on Juniata about fifteen Days ago, who had killed some, and carried off five Prisoners. On the other Side the Mountains they fell in with 52 Delawares going to war against Pennsylvania. The Shawanese made a Present of two of the Prisoners to their Cousins the Delawares, who brought them with them to Ray's Town, and left them there, in the Care of an Indian, and a white Man, named Joseph Jackson, who was adopted in the Delaware Nation, with Orders to drive a Number of Horses and Cattle from that Place to the French Fort. They accordingly marched back as far as the Shawanese Cabin with their Drove, where they halted on Thursday Night the 30th ult. when M'Swine, one of the Prisoners, was threatened to be tomahawked for not being active enough in making a Fire, which he could not digest, and communicated his Intention of killing the Indian to the other Prisoner, an elderly Dutchman, who desired him to set about it in the Name of God.----They all went to Rest, except the Dutchman, who waked M'Swine when he found their Keepers asleep, and M'Swine then killed them both, set the Cattle and Horses at Liberty, after taking off their Bells, and brought in their Scalps, Arms and Matchcoats to Fort Cumberland on Friday last.---There remained then only 50 in the Party under the Command of Capt. Jacob, who held a Council of War at Ray's Town, and after settling their Plan of Operations, resolved to be back there with their Booty and Prisoners on Monday Night at fartherest.---Upon receiving this Intelligence 150 Volunteers turned out immediately, and marched that Night from Fort Cumberland for Ray's Town, to wait their Return.---M'Swine, who had Address enough to get into their Secrets, would, without Doubt, have heard of this great Body of French and Indians, and seen something of their Marks and Signs on the Road over the Mountains, had such a considerable Number passed that Way.---Two Presbyterian Clergymen, in Cumberland County, have marched in Quest of the Enemy, at the Head of two considerable Parties of their Hearers.---The People in your Back Counties seem to have a fine Spirit, and are willing to do any thing for the Defence of their Country, and Safety of their Families, but want Order and Discipline, and complain of the Want of proper Persons to direct."

And we hear that two Persons have made Oath before a Magistrate in Cumberland County, that the Party from Fort Cumberland had fallen in with the Indians, and killed a great many of them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Lydia, William Riddall from London.
---- Royal Widow, Alexander Hutchinson from Glasgow.
Schooner Swallow, David Stewart from Halifax.
Brig Providence, Moses Minshall from Barbados.
Sloop Betsey, John Fossit from Virgin Islands.
Brig Squirrel, James Gould from Providence.
Sloop Tryal, Snow Stutson from Rhode-Island.
Ship Earl of Holderness, William Simpson from Dublin.
---- Alexander, James Scot from Cork.
Brig Young Philip, Christopher Hocking from Lisbon.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Neptune, George Smith for South Carolina.
Sloop Elizabeth, Edmund Morton for Boston.
---- Polly, John Duplessis for St. Kitts.

CLEARED.

Sloop Antilope, Tristrum Coffin to Nantucket.
---- Free Mason, Job Bradford to Boston.
Brig Sally, Richard Taylor to Jamaica.
Sloop Sarah, Nathaniel Coffin to Nantucket.
Snow Rachel, Henry Stiles to Lisbon.
Ship Elliston, James Marsh to Jamaica.
Brig Barbados Factor, Joseph Greenway to Barbados.

Just published, and sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for 1756.

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual astronomical Calculations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Observations. viz. How *Pensilvania* may save *Three Millions, Two Hundred and Eighty Thousand Pounds* in seven Years; of which every Farmer may, if he pleases, have his Share. The Praises of *Astronomy*; Ditto of Religion. Conversation, Rules to be agreeable in it. How *New-Jersey* may clear *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* in the Year 1756. The Advantages of *Temperance* in promoting a Man to high Stations. The distinguishing Honours conferred by God on Men industrious in their Callings. Rule to prevent malignant Fevers or Fluxes. NEWTON's Eulogy. Noble Character of a General. Difference between a *Person* of Honour, and a *Man* of Honour. Settlement of a Man's *Moral* Accounts. How to feed 60 Men for 2 s. 8 d. a Day. Proper Victualling for long Marches in the Woods. Excellent Remedies for the Cure of Fluxes, Dry Gripes, and Fevers, &c. &c. &c.

Just imported in the Lydia, Capt. Riddall, and other vessels from London, and to be sold by

BENJAMIN KENDALL,

In Chestnut street, almost opposite the Three Tuns, the following goods, viz.

LInen and cotton checks, stripes, ozenbrigs, womens gowns in patterns, spotted and linen handkerchiefs, cotton hollands, camblets, damasks, calimancoes, cloth and other colour'd threads, alopeens, grandurels, indianas, mens, womens and childrens worsted stockings, muffaties, quality binding, ferrits, ribbons, watch strings, watch chains and seals, a neat assortment of gartering, wig ribbons, raw silk, sewing ditto, yellow canvas, buckram, metal buttons, carpenters and joiners tools, HL hinges, dovetail ditto, stock locks, rat traps, hand vizes, barbers ditto, desk and drawer furniture, coffin handles, screws, fish-skins, shoemakers tools, buck and bone table knives, butcher ditto, pistol cap ditto, cuttoes, pen knives, Barlow's ditto, ink pots, fountain pens, cork screws, key rings and swivels, fire shovels and tongs, bell-metal kettles, pestles and mortars, brass candlesticks, snuffers and stands, brass clock case and H hinges, copper coffee-pots, fishing rods and reels, kirby hooks, flat irons, taylors irons, gun locks, gun hammers, a neat assortment of fowling pieces and worms, womens scissars, London nails, sprigs, trunk nails, pewter dishes, basons, porringers, plates, hard-metal spoons, tea spoons, tea pots, tea tongs, brass nobs for dog irons and shovels and tongs, writing paper, parchment, sealing wax and wafers, pounce and pounce boxes, English mills, alphabets and other copy books, variety of maps and prints, 30 hour and 8 day clocks, silver watches, mens, womens and youths hats of different sorts, waistcoats and breeches in patterns, variety of rasps and files, tenter hooks, snuff boxes, horse locks and fleams, plain and India waiters, an assortment of pins and needles, Durnford's pins loose, &c. Tbc.

Imported and to be sold wholesale and retail, at the very lowest rates, by

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the Golden Ball, opposite the end of Strawberry-alley, near the Three Tun Tavern, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, viz.

A *Fresh and large assortment of drugs, chemical and galenical medicines, likewise Bateman's drops, Turlington's balsom, Stoughton's bitters, patent snuff, Godfrey's cordial and tincture for stone and gravel, Scot's pills, Daffy's elixir, James's fever powder, Squire's elixir, Locker's pills, Francis's female elixir, Hooper's female pills, British oil, Banister's drops, Eaton's styptick, Fryer's balsom, Greenough's tincture for preserving the teeth and curing the toothach, Archer's Rheumatick tincture, Schwanberg's liquid shell, family pills, bathing spirits, Bostick's elixir, golden and plain spirits of scurvy grass, fresh pyrmont, spaw, bungary and lavender waters, jalap, hartshorn shavings and sago, fine Durham and common flour mustard, florence oil, nipple glasses, bosom bottles, gally pots, pill boxes, vials, &c. at said place painters, glaziers, house-keepers, potters, &c. may be supply'd with these sundry materials following, fit for painting, varnishing, gilding and lackering, ready prepar'd, or otherwise, viz. Carmine, cochineal, vermillion, white lead, red lead, Venetian reds, orpiments, brown pink, Spanish brown, letharge, verditers, pencils, Dutch metal, Indion ink, blue galls, madder, masticotes in sorts, spunges, drop lake in sorts, King's yellow, yellow oker, stone do. brown do. English pink, Dutch do. rose do. hard varnish, white do. common do. linsed oil, chalk, glue, magnes, French verdigreese, distill'd verdigreese, sap green, bruss and fine tools, umber, ivory black, lamp-black, gold leaf, silver do. spirit turpentine, black lead pencils, Smalt's powder blue, indigo, Spanish white, ground red wood, pounce, naples yellow, ink powder, white vitriol, gums of most sorts, oil cloth, emery, putty, with best sorts of London and Bristol crown glass, with many others too tedious to mention in an advertisement.*

N. B. Chests of genuine medicines of any size carefully pack'd, with proper directions, at lowest rates.

Imported in the last ships from England and Ireland, and to be sold by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

At their store, contiguous to their house, in Market-street, where George Emlen lately dwelt,

A Neat assortment of 7 eights and yard-wide Irish linens, cambricks, clear and spotted lawns, 3-qr. 7-eights, yard-wide, and yard 3-eights cotton and linen checks, 3-qr. and 6 qr. napp'd frizes, bearskins, broad-cloths, forrest-cloths, shaloons, half-thicks, kerseys, flannels, stuffs, scarlet, crimson and green feather'd hair shags, crimson, blue, green and yellow paragon, with lace suitable, a variety of printed calicoes, cottons and linens, china and persian taffeties, silk and linen handkerchiefs, ozenbrigs, womens shoes, flour of mustard, wool hats, bohea tea, shoe buckles, sail duck, &c.

STray'd away from James M'Glaughlin, of Tinicum township, Bucks county, A bay trotting horse, about 13 hands high, branded with P M on the near buttock, had a short bob tail, a star in his forehead, his hind feet white, and had a bell on when he went away, but the collar being bad, may have lost it. Whoever secures said horse, and brings him to the owner, or James Hart, in Plumsted, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES M'GLAUGHLIN. §

FOund on the first of November inst. in the street, a sum of money; the owner coming to Patt Flynn, at Mr. John Inglis's store, near the Draw bridge, on telling the sum, and what it was in, may have it, paying the expence of advertising and crying it. ¶

Imported in the last ship from London, and to be sold by

ARENT HASSERT,

In Letitia Court, Philadelphia,

FIne, middling and coarse boulting-cloths, ground red wood, letharge, &c. &c. All persons indebted to said Hassert, are desired to make speedy payment, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. ¶

To be sold by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his Ware-house in Front-street, near Walnut street, very cheap for ready money or short credit,

SUperfine, middling and low priced broad cloths, fine 6-qr. coatings and bearskins, fine and coarse naps or frizes, plains, kerseys, fine scarlet coating spotted with black, white swanskin, half-thicks, long ells, striped linseys, embossed serges, German serges, red flannels, blankets, green and spotted rugs, blue strouds, red and white shags for under waistcoats, mens worsted and cotton caps, cotton romals and silk and cotton culgee handkerchiefs, figured and spotted bandanoe and Barcelona ditto, a neat assortment of India and English silks, imported in the Lydia, Capt. Riddal, viz. half-yard and half-ell brocades, white, cherry and cloth colour'd sattins, black, blue, green, pink and grave cloth colour'd paduasoys, white, green, pink, crimson and cloth colour'd damasks, tobine striped lutestrings, mantuas, peeling sattins, sewing silk, mens plain and ribbed silk hose, ozenbrigs, dowlas, garlix, Irish linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, ghentish hollands, table-cloths in patterns, tabling and napkin damask, couting diaper, calicoes, stamped and brocaded cottons, printed linens, a compleat assortment of Manchester checks, fustians, cotton hollands, buckram, camblets, worsted damasks, calimancoes, shaloons durants, tammies, single and double alopeens, fine black plush, tombazine, cambricks and lawns in patches and pieces, fine Lisle, Flanders and colour'd threads, holland and diaper tapes, bobbings, nonsopretties 4d and 6d ferrits, pins, paper, buttons and mohair, mohair cord, womens Genoa gloves, mens and womens shammy and womens kid gloves, long and short pipes, Bristol sash glass 9 per 11, grindstones, anvils, vizes, beak irons, clothiers sheares, sad or flat irons, frying pans, pewter, casks of stone ware, crates viols, sheet lead, sprigs and scupper nails, looking glasses, canvas, cordage, cables, anchors, rum, coffee, Madeira wine, &c. &c. Tbc. 3 mo.

RUN away from the subscribers, of West Nantmill, Chester county, on the 9th inst. two servants, one named Christopher Moore, a native Irishman, but speaks good English, has a down look, freckled in the face, pale complexion, and on examining him is easily dashed, about 5 feet 8 inches high: Had on and took with him, a light colour'd worsted coat, striped jacket, leather breeches, with carved metal buttons, an old silk cap, with several red stripes, a half worn castor hat, with a narrow brim, black worsted stockings, and old shoes, with large brass buckles; he is a Cooper by trade, and has remarkably thick legs. The other named Charles Fullerton, a thick set lad, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks broad scotch, has black hair, which he commonly combs backward: Had on, a white stuff coat, brown home-made jacket, a pair of white drawers, with trowsers, dark colour'd stockings, and round toed shoes, with square brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so as their masters may have them again, shall have Four Pounds for both, or Forty Shillings for either, and reasonable charges, paid by Jeremiah Persol, and James Hamilton. §

RUN away on the 28th of last month, from the subscriber, living in Derry township, Lancaster county, An Irish servant man, named Dennis Rowan, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, is marked with the small-pox, and has strait brown hair: Had on when he went away, a brown coat, a brown double breasted cloth jacket, and a striped linen jacket, a fine shirt, olive-green colour'd cloth breeches, blue worsted stockings, and old shoes; he took several other things with him which cannot be described. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN BLACKBURN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. §

RUN away on the 7th inst. from the subscriber, living in Whiteland township, Chester county, An Irish servant man, named John Duchan, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, round face; he is a Mason by trade, and has his old indentures for a pass, which was for seven years and seven months: Had on when he went away, A felt hat, white cap, broad cloth jockey coat, with broad metal buttons, and an old blue worsted coat, old leather jacket and breeches, walnut colour'd stockings, a pair of double channel pumps, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ JAMES RICHARDSON.

For BELFAST,

The Snow DUNBAR, JAMES M'CULLOCH Master, Now lying at Tun Wharff, has one half of her cargo on board. For freight or passage, apply to said master on board, or at his house in Market-street.

N. B. All persons indebted to said James M'Culloch, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid. *James M'Culloch.* §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Eyre, late of this city, Tavernkeeper, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, without any further trouble: And those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by Mary Eyre, and William Young, Execut. ‖

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

Who is remov'd to the corner of Chestnut and Water-streets, the next door but one to where he formerly liv'd,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground red-wood, fustick, galls, log-wood and brazilletto, indigo, allom, copperas, also brimstone, English glue, bar lead, shot, gunpowder, neat powder flasks, sundry sorts of nails, steel, A C. No. 3. long and short pipes, cutlary; ozenbrigs, garlix, twilled baging, blankets and rugs, flannel, shaloons, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ell-wide persians, muslins, calicoes, cotton and linen checks, buckrams, hat crapes, and Russia sheeting; writing paper of several sorts; sale twine; also Jamaica spirit, West-India and Philadelphia rum, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate, rice, pepper, allspice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, salt petre, sweet oil, and sundry other goods.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as usual.

A COURSE of EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, for the Entertainment of the CURIOUS, is now preparing, and will be exhibited as ſoon as a ſufficient Subſcription can be obtained. For this Purpoſe the Subſcriber has purchaſed the Uſe of Mr. Dove's Apparatus during the Courſe, to be accompanied with a Sett of Lectures, explaining the Nature, Uſe and Importance of each Experiment. In the Compoſition of the Lectures a ſpecial Regard has been had to Plainneſs, Perſpicuity and Method, that with a moderate Degree of Attention, 'tis hoped they will prove ſatisfactory to common Capacities. They are intended to comprehend a Syſtem of Natural Philoſophy, and as they will be delivered weekly, ſuch young Gentlemen as deſire to ſtudy that moſt uſeful Branch of Knowledge, may have ſufficient Time in the Intervals to make themſelves Maſters of the Contents of each Lecture without much Interruption to their other Buſineſs. The beſt Writers on every Subject will be pointed out for this End, and ſuch of the Subſcribers as incline to a more intimate Acquaintance with the Principles of this Science, ſhall be intitled to Aſſiſtance in the algebraic and geometrical Demonſtrations, that may occur in their private Reading. The beſt Authors in the ſeveral Parts of Philoſophy have been carefully conſulted, and in the Courſe of the Lectures, their moſt valuable Diſcoveries will be related, their ingenious Theories of difficult Phenomena explained, and a great Number of their moſt curious Experiments exhibited.------The Courſe will conſiſt of thirteen Lectures, two on Mechanics, three on Pneumatics, one on Hydroſtatics, two on Optics, one on Meteorology, one on Fire, two on Geography and Aſtronomy, comprehending the Uſe of the Globes and Orrery. A Propoſal of this Kind whether the Utility or Amuſement of it be conſidered, has ſome Claim at leaſt to general Encouragement. The Study of Nature is undoubtedly the beſt Preparative for a ſucceſsful Proſecution of any Art liberal or mechanical. It opens to the Mind a ſpacious and delightful Field of Knowledge equally fruitful of the moſt pleaſing Entertainment for the Imagination, and the nobleſt Improvement of the Judgment. It gives a Man an acknowledged Superiority over the reſt of the Species, as he is not ſo liable to be ſurprized by uncommon Appearances, nor conſequently miſled by the partial Conceptions of Ignorance, or practiſed on by the Artifice of Impoſture.

The Terms for each Subſcriber are *Fifteen Shillings* paid at the Time of Subſcription, and *Fifteen Shillings* at the End of the Lectures, for which he is intitled likewiſe to a gratis Ticket for a Lady to attend the whole Courſe, by

PAUL JACKSON.

TO be ſold by publick vendue, on the 25th day of November inſt. a griſt and fulling mill, and a plantation, containing 173 acres of good land, ſituated in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, in New-Jerſey, 12 acres whereof is choice meadow, and more may be made; there is a large brick houſe on the place, and a good cellar under the ſame, a large kitchen, and a ſmaller one, all adjoining one another; there is alſo a good barn, and a good young orchard. The griſt-mill hath two water wheels, two pair of ſtones, and three bolting mills, two of which go by water. The meal is hoiſted up by water. The fulling mill has all utenſils fit for carrying on the buſineſs. All which ſtands upon the main body of Croſſwick's Creek, and has ſufficient water in the drieſt ſeaſon. It is about nine miles from Bordentown, good road. It is in a fine country for wheat. The mills will be ſold with or without the plantation, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

⊕ JOHN LAWRENCE.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1755.

RUN away this day, from William Hugg, of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, a ſervant man, named Thomas Lewis, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and has light brown hair: Had on when he went away, a half worn Twenty Shilling hat, a brown jacket, white ſhirt, white ſhort trowſers, and red breeches. His left ancle has been broke, which makes him turn out his foot much as he walks. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HUGG.

N. B. All maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ⊕

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe wench, about 19 years of age, fit for town or country buſineſs. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. T. b. c. t. f.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1755.

THE ſubſcriber propoſes to open a ſchool on Monday next, in the houſe where the late Mr. Quin formerly dwelt, for the inſtruction of Gentlemen and Ladies, in the following accompliſhments.

Firſt, The French, Italian and German languages, in a method conciſe and eaſy.

Secondly, To play on the violin after the Italian manner, with a peculiar method of bowing and ſhifting in ſolo's or concerto's.

Thirdly, Drawing and miniature painting with water colours, flowers, inſects, &c.---to imitate nature in the moſt lively manner, by mixing and applying the colours to the utmoſt beauty and advantage.---Likewiſe to draw patterns for embroidery, or any kind of needle work.

He purpoſes to teach from ſeven to twelve a clock in the forenoon, and from two till ſeven in the evening, in which proper hours will be ſet apart for the Ladies and Gentlemen; and the quarterly, or monthly price ſhall be very reaſonable.

N. B. He has a curious collection of pieces (his own painting) ſuch as flowers, inſects, &c. which may be ſeen at his houſe, and will be ſold at a moderate price.

Alſo a variety of choice pieces of muſick, compoſed by the moſt eminent maſters, for the violino ſolo, con cembalo et violincello, to be diſpoſed of on eaſy terms. ¶

JOHN MATTHIAS KRAMER.

DESERTED from Colonel Peregrine Thomas Hopſon's regiment, Andrew Vaughan, born in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, 5 feet 10 inches high, red complexion, large features, the fore part of his head ſhaved, and ſhort curled hair behind: Had on, a red great coat, trowſers, and white ſtockings.

Likewiſe deſerted from ſaid regiment, Thomas Laſsly, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches and a quarter high, thin faced, with a wart on his right cheek, has very light ſhort curled hair, pale complexion, ſlender made, marked with the ſmall-pox, and has tender eyes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerters, in any of his majeſty's goals, and upon notice being given to Capt. George Cottnam, at Mr. Henderſon's breeches-maker, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive a Guinea reward for each.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that Vaughan is gone to North-Carolina, and Laſsly to New-York.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarſe boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or ſhort credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and ſkilled in chooſing boulting cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with cloths (and inſtructions if required) ſuitable for any or every part of the boulting buſineſs.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

DESERTED on Sunday, the 26th of October inſt. the following deſerters, belonging to Major General Laſceles's regiment, viz. Patrick Regan, an Iriſhman, about 22 years of age, ſtoops a little, is well ſet, and well limb'd, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, 5 feet 5 inches high, freſh complexion, ſhort curled light brown coloured hair: Had on, a country made jacket, of linſey wolſey.

William Murphey, an Iriſhman, 21 years of age; he ſerved his time in Cheſter, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has very broad ſhoulders, red eye brows, his hands and face much freckled: Had on, a ſhort brown wig, a grey frize jacket. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerters in any goal in America, and upon notice being given to Capt. Thomas Archbold, at his lodging in Market-ſtreet, at Mr. Henderſon's, they ſhall immediately receive Four Piſtoles reward, ſigned by THOMAS ARCHBOLD.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1755.

DESERTED from a recruiting party of colonel Dunbar's regiment, commanded by Captain Roger Morris, a man who calls himſelf William Gill, about 5 feet 6 inches and a half high, has ſhort brown hair, of a brown complexion, with a cut on his left cheek, broad faced, well made, with extraordinary thick legs and thighs: Had on when he went away, a green jacket, beaver hat, good ſhoes, with two odd buckles in them, coarſe grey ſtockings, and a good coarſe ſhirt. Whoever ſecures the ſaid deſerter in any of his majeſty's goals and gives intelligence to the above Captain, at Mrs. Howell's, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive, beſides what the law allows, Twenty Shillings, to be paid by Captain ROGER MORRIS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the above deſerter will change his name.

To be ſold by

ABRAHAM CARPENTER,

Living on Pools's Hill, the upper end of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A Large parcel of new white oak hogſheads and tierces fit for cyder or other liquors, they will be ſold cheap, red oak heading, and about 20 ſett of rum and ſugar hogſhead truſs hoops, well riveted, and fit for the Weſt-Indies, good inch and half inch cedar boards, both wide and clear. The ſaid Carpenter has for theſe ſeveral years bought flaxſeed for Mr. Carſon, and not having much demand as yet, the ſaid Carpenter will take in ſeed for any other gentleman, at Two-pence per buſhel, ſaid Carpenter finding the caſks at the cuſtomary price, and as he has a horſe and dray of his own, he will deliver the ſeed any where in the city in good order gratis; my old acquaintances are daily coming to me with ſeed, eſpecially the Low Dutch, who bring the cleaneſt ſeed. ¶

To be ſold by

HENRY LAWRENCE,

A Small tract of land, lying on Croſſwick road, and about a quarter of a Mile out of Bordentown, commonly known by the name of the brick-yard containing about 16 *acres of land, ſeven acres whereof choice good meadow, five acres of ariable land, with a young bearing orchard, containing* 30 *apple trees, very good fruit, and* 30 *young bearing choice peach trees, with a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barrock for hay, and a good well by the door. 4 acres where the bricks are made, with a large ſhed for houſing the bricks, all in good fence. Alſo the appurtenances of a ſtill houſe, lying and being in Bordentown, viz, One large ſtill and pewter worm,* 3 *pumps,* 12 *ciſterns, and other neceſſaries belonging to a ſtill. Likewiſe a dwelling-houſe, ſituated and being in Bordentown, with ſaſh windows in front and rear,* 2 *ſtories high, fronting Main ſtreet* 43 *feet, and almoſt oppoſite John Imley, Eſquire's, dwelling houſe, with a kitchen, well and pump at the kitchen door, and two good ſtables for horſes at the ſide of the ſaid houſe; the lot is* 68 *feet in front, and* 66 *feet in rear, and* 132 *feet deep. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to ſaid Lawrence in Bordentown, Mr. John Sayre, in Philadelphia, or Abraham Lynſen, in New-York, may be fully inform'd of the conditions. The titles are indiſputable.*

Philadelphia, September 18, 1755.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, and to be ſold by

DAVID FRANKS,

At his ſtore, in the houſe where the late Thomas Lawrence, Eſq; lived in Water-ſtreet, very reaſonable,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. All thoſe ſtill indebted to the late company of Levy and Franks, are, for the laſt time, deſired to come and pay off their reſpective debts within two months from the date hereof, or they may certainly depend on being ſued without further notice: And thoſe who have any Demands are deſired to bring them in. Tbc.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Bucks county, in Southampton, on the 27th of October inſtant, at night, a large bay horſe, 15 hands high, about 7 years old, with a white ſtar in his forehead, and a ſwitch tail, but lately ſome hair cut off at the end of his tail bone, lately ſhod before with a pair of new ſhoes, and paces well; he is a little cat-hamm'd. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward for the horſe, and Three Pounds for the thief, and reaſonable charges, if fifty Miles from Philadelphia, paid by me HENRY KREWSON.

N. B. Stolen at the ſame time, ſuppoſed by the perſon that ſtole the Horſe, a fine ſaddle, with green fringed houſings, and a great coat, without buttons. ☞

JOSHUA EDMONDSON,

Shipwright at Viana Town, in Dorſet County, in the Province of Maryland,

WILL undertake to build any kind of veſſel at the ſaid town, on reaſonable terms, it being a very convenient place, and great quantities of ſuitable timber to be had there very reaſonable. The ſaid Edmondſon will take goods in part of pay.

N. B. He has a large ſtore and wharff to be lett in the ſaid town; and as there are great quantities of corn, wax, pork, &c. to be had there, he thinks any ſtorekeeper would have a great demand for ſtore goods. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Pickle, late of this City, Inn-keeper, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to prevent farther Trouble; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, in order to have them adjuſted, by ‡ ANNE PICKLE, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. To Lett, the Tavern wherein the aboveſaid Pickle lived, at the Black Horſe, in Black-horſe-alley: It is an old licenced Tavern, well accommodated with good Stabling, and has a Pump belonging to the Houſe. Enquire of Anne Pickle, living in ſaid Houſe.

A NEGROE or white ſervant lad, that can ſerve in a gentleman's houſe; and a good ſervant woman, that underſtands houſe work, and can dreſs victuals well, upon applying to the printers, may hear of a place.

N. B. To be ſold, a ſtrong likely Dutch ſervant woman, fit for country buſineſs, and who has been above a year in the place. Enquire as above.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Samuel Gray, late of the city of Philadelphia, innkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment forthwith: And all perſons who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted by PATIENCE GRAY, Adminiſtratrix.

T. b. c. t. 1 M. ¶ 5 s.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his ſtore, below the Drawbridge, between Mr. Powell's and Mr. Plumſted's Wharffs, viz.

FINE and coarſe broadcloths, ſcarlet ditto, cloth cloaks, kerſeys, bearſkins, halfthicks, frizes, rugs, blankets, white and ſcarlet flannels, linſey, ozenbrigs, 7 eights and yard wide check linen, cotton ditto, cotton holland, Scots linen, dyed ditto, Iriſh yard wide and ſheeting linen, garlix, prince's linen, tandems, gulix holland, dowlas, ſileſias, piſtol, long and broad lawns in pieces and pickets, cambricks, clear and flower'd lawns, muſlins, Ruſſia linen, hugaback, diaper, diaper and damaſk tablecloths, ſetts of ditto, diaper and damaſk clouting, Flanders bedticks, Engliſh ticken, white and colour'd buckram, bandanoe handkerchiefs, white and colour'd Scots handkerchiefs, linen ditto different ſorts, ſilk ditto, calicoes of different ſorts, chints, printed cotton and linen, taffety, India damaſk, perſians, boiled camblet, worſted damaſk, alopeens, yard wide croſs barr'd ſtuffs, corded demity, fuſtians, ſhaloons, tammies, bone ells, ſerge, mens, womens and childrens worſted and cotton ſtockings, childrens thread ditto, womens and girls ſilk and worſted ſhoes, gartering of different ſorts, ſilk, worſted and cotton caps, light and cloth colour'd ſewing ſilk, ferrit, ſilk and thread laces, nonſopretty, worſted quality various ſorts, ferrits, ribbons, ſtriped bindings, holland and diaper tapes, Manchester and Dreſden ditto, bobbins, galoon, braid and twiſt, ſhirt and veſt buttons, pins, London and Whitechapel needles, braſs and ſteel thimbles, horn and dandriff combs, pocket books, white, brown and co our'd threads, Scots and nuns ditto, ſampler canvas, ſnuff boxes, different ſorts of gloves and mittens for men, women and children, ſilk mittens, a variety of fans, black calimancoe, Ruſſel, durants, bombazeen, alopeen, Turkey handkerchiefs, with ſundry other things for mourning, writing paper, wafers, ſealing wax, bohea tea, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace and cinnamon, mens and boys felt hats, boxes of tin, iron wire, ſaltpetre, iſinglaſs gum, brimſtone, allom, coat and veſt braſs buttons, mohair and mohair buttons, Scots ſnuff, ſhoe buckles, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 20d. nails, ſteel. padlocks, handſaw files, buck table knives, piſtol knives, bone ſcale ditto, penknives, hammers, ſhot, &c. &c. Alſo Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, and Madeira wine. ⊕

Imported in the ſhips Beulah and Myrtilla, and other veſſels late from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

ISAAC GREENLEAFE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Stretch's corner, viz.

SUperfine and fine broad cloths, with buttons and mohair &c. kerſeys, drabs, plains, bearſkins, blue and red coating, frizes, half-thicks, druggets, ſcarlet, red, white and ſtriped flannels, embo'ſſ'd ditto, ſuperfine and common London ſhaloons, Briſtol ditto, ſtriped duffils, blankets of all ſizes, green, blue and red rugs, ſpotted and motly do. womens cloth cloaks, worſted damaſks, calimancoes, corded poplins, venetian do. florettas and ſtarrets, ſuperfine durants, common tammies, duroys, ſaggathies, green hair ſhag, ſuperfine black do. everlaſting, crapes, camblettees, broad camblets, alopeen, Hungarian checks, a good aſſortment of horſe whips, ozenbrigs, a variety of calicoes, yd. wd. 7 8ths and 3-qr. Iriſh linens, dowlas, Ruſſia ſheeting, Iriſh ditto, table-cloths, napkening, clouting diaper, bag holland, 3 qr. and 7 8ths garlix, long lawns, piſtol lawns, tandems, double ſileſias, cambricks and lawns, in pieces and patches, co our'd and white buckrams, 3-qr. and 7 8ths, and 6 qr. linen and cotton checks, ſtriped cotton holland, linen handkerchiefs, cotton romals, muſlins, black china taffeties, plain and changeable ditto, Italy damaſks, perſians, luteſtring ducape, mantuas, padeſoy, Engliſh black and cloth colour'd ſattin, ſilk handkerchiefs of ſeveral ſorts, bordered and ſpotted bandanoes, chiloes, blue long cloths, 3-qr. and 7 8ths bed-ticks, bed-bunts, ſuperfine black and white broad ruſſels, ſilk and hair grazets, fine hair grograms, corded and flowered Manchester demities, thread and worſted hoſe, thread gloves and mittens, white and colour'd glaz'd ditto, plain and figur'd ribbons, firrets, worſted bindings, cotton tapes, gartering, nonſopretties, ſilk, firret and cotton laces, white and colour'd threads, cloth and light colour'd ſewing ſilk, double and ſingle ſilk caps, broad and narrow filletting, diaper, fine holland tapes, Scotch thread, wool-cards, looking glaſſes, mens and boys felt and caſtor hats, womens black beaver ditto, a compleat ſett of ſadlers tools, writing paper, ink powder, ſealing-wax, Weſton's and Leſter's ſnuff, F and FF gun-powder, ſhot, bar-lead, beſt London ſteel, 3 4, 8, 10, 12 and 20d nails, frying-pans, ſcythes, mill-ſaws, croſs-cut and pit ditto, hand-ſaws, fire ſhovels and tongs, plain-irons, ſorted, long and ſhort firmers, mortice chizels, paring and broad ſocket ditto, gouges ſorted, drawing knives, augers, lathing hammers, carpenters ditto, trowels, coopers axes and adzes, broad axes, ſhingling hatchets, ſtock locks, pad locks, iron wire, coffee-mills, H and HL hinges, ſhoe hammers, till locks, ſhoe nippers and pincers, iron compaſſes, common and ſpike-gimblets, braſs cocks, ſpring cheſt locks, thumb latches, table catches, ſpring latches, fine iron candleſticks, common ditto, braſs patent candleſticks, braſs ſnuffers and ſtands, ſteel ditto, glovers ſhears, ſheep ſhears, awl blades, ſhoe tacks, gun locks, an aſſortment of ſadlery, carpenters rules, ſnuffers, ſuperfine and common razors, pen knives, variety of table knives and forks, ivory ditto in ſhagreen caſes, lancets, piſtol capt pen knives, ſtag-knives with gun-ſcrews, ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, womens braſs and ſteel thimbles, mens, womens and boys ſhoe and knee buckles, gold pattern ſleeve buttons, flat and round white and yellow metal buttons, jett buttons, braſs and leather ink pots, fountain pens, braſs locks, curtain rings, knitting needles, pins, needles, beſt Whitechapel ditto, watch chains, key ſwivels, horſe fleams, watch ſeals, watch keys, pencil caſes, ſtone ſleeve buttons and ſtudds ſet in ſilver, ſtone buckles, ditto, ſteel and braſs nut cracks, ſugar ditto, maps on cloth, allom, copperas, coffee, allſpice, a large aſſortment of pewter, a womans neat hunting ſide addle and furniture, with many other goods not here mentioned.

T. b. c. t. f.

TO be ſold by Mary Siddons, in Salem, a good ſhallop, about two years old, with her ſails, rigging, boat, and all other appurtenances, being part of the eſtate of the late William Siddons, of Salem deceaſed. For further particulars, enquire of ſaid Mary Siddons, executrix to ſaid eſtate. ¶

JOHN REILY, SCRIVENER, hereby gives Notice, That any Gentlemen deſirous to buy or ſell Eſtates, Houſes, Lands, Yearly-rent Charges, Annuities, &c. or to borrow or lend Money on good Security, may be aſſiſted therein by applying to him at his Office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreet, where their Buſineſs (as uſual) will be tranſacted with the greateſt Care, Diſpatch and Secrecy. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him in placing out their Money at Intereſt, may be aſſured that he will procure them undoubted Security, by Mortgage or otherwiſe.

Said Reily, upon Application, will, with Accuracy, peruſe and examine Titles to Lands, &c. and inform the Poſſeſſors or Owners of the Deeds relating to ſuch Lands, of any Defect in their Titles, alſo what will be needful to ſupply or remedy ſuch Defects.

JOHN REILY.

At ſaid Office is tranſacted, as above, the Notarial Buſineſs, in all its Branches, by Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick.

N. B. Said REILY has a large Quantity of French Indico, and Half Cheſts of neat and genuine Florence Oil, in Betty's, to diſpoſeof, very cheap for ready Money.

[*See the Half-ſheet for the other Advertiſements.*]

November 20, 1755. NUMB. 1404.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Berks County, November, 1755.

To the Publiſhers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Pleaſe to inſert in your next the following Extracts from the Diſcourſes on Government, *wrote by the great* ALGERNON SIDNEY, *whoſe Life and Death rendered him truly illuſtrious, for aſſerting the Liberty of Mankind, for defending the Rights of the* Britiſh *Nation, for* declaring *againſt Tyranny and Tyrants* *, *againſt Oppreſſion, and* againſt the Ruin and Deſolation of his Country *(by any Enemy whatſoever.) I am ſure they deſerve Notice, and will exact it at this melancholy Juncture; and know that you cannot oblige many of your Readers more than by publiſhing them.*

I. HE that builds a City, and does not intend it ſhould increaſe, commits as great an Abſurdity, as if he ſhould deſire his Child might ever continue under the ſame Weakneſs in which he is born. If it do not grow, it muſt pine and periſh; for in this World nothing is permanent; that which does not grow better will grow worſe. *This Increaſe alſo is uſeleſs, or perhaps hurtful, if it be not in Strength,* as well as in Riches or Number; for every one is apt to ſeize upon ill-guarded Treaſures; and the Terror the City of *London* was poſſeſſed with, when a few *Dutch* Ships came to *Chatham* (*Anno* 1667) ſhews that *no Number of Men,* tho' naturally valiant, *are able to defend themſelves, unleſs they be well armed, diſciplined and conducted.* Their Multitude brings Confuſion; their Wealth, when it is like to be made a Prey, increaſes the Fears of the Owners; and they, who, if they were brought into good Order, might conquer a great Part of the World, being deſtitute of it, durſt not think of defending themſelves †.

II. That Government which ought to be valued, *above all,* in Point of Wiſdom as well as Juſtice, is the Government given by GOD to the *Hebrews,* which *chiefly* fitted them for War, and to make Conqueſts. *Moſes* divided them under ſeveral Captains, into Thouſands, Hundreds, Fifties, and Tens: This was a perpetual Ordinance amongſt them: In numbering them, thoſe only were counted, who were able to bear Arms; Every Man was obliged to go out to War, except ſuch as had married a Wife, or upon other ſpecial Occaſions were *for a Time* excuſed; and *the whole Series of* SACRED HISTORY ſhews that there were already as many Soldiers to fight for their Country, as there were Men able to fight. And, if this be taken for a PICTURE *of a many-headed Beaſt delighting in Blood,* begotten by Sedition, and nouriſhed by Crimes, GOD HIMSELF *was the Drawer of it* ‡.

* *Mr.* Sidney *was* a Friend to Peace, *and therefore would uſe his Sword, as he declared in the following Verſe;*

----------Manus hæc inimica Tyrannis
Enſe petit placidam ſub Libertate *Quietem;*

which he wrote in the King's Book of Mottoes, that lay in the King of Denmark's *Library, where, agreeable to a Cuſtom prevailing there, every noble Stranger was allowed to write a Mottoe or Verſe in that Book.*

† *Chap.* 2. § 23. *intituled,* That is the beſt Government, which beſt provides for War.

‡ *Same Chapter,* § 22.

OSTEND, Auguſt 4.

WE are aſſured, that the Naval Force of the Spaniards conſiſts at preſent of upwards of 50 Men of War, beſides Xebeques, and other ſmall Veſſels; that Half the Number are now in a State to put to Sea by the firſt Order, and that the Remainder is alſo in ſo good Condition, that they might be perfected by the Time their Compliment can be furniſhed.

Malaga, Aug. 5. A French Xebeque brought in here a Barbary Cruizer, or Row Galley, which ſhe took two Days ago off Marbella. She had Sallee Colours when they attacked her, but now pretends to be an Algerine, and produces a Paſs from the French Conſul at Algiers; but they are determined to detain her, as no Commiſſion from the Dey of Algiers appears. She had taken three Spaniſh Barks, one of which they retook, the other got off: She had 80 Men on board, five of which were killed, and the reſt, except about fifteen, wounded.

Madrid, Aug. 5. Sir Benjamin Keene hath declared to the King's Miniſters, that notwithſtanding the preſent Situation of Affairs, his Maſter is moſt willing to liſten to reaſonable Terms of Accommodation; that he only demands that the Diſpute about the Limits in America may be decided according to the proper Senſe of the Treaty of Utrecht; and when France hath made thoſe Reſtitutions, which ſhall be equitably ſettled, his Britannick Majeſty will give all Europe a freſh Proof of his ſincere Deſire to maintain its Peace and Tranquility.

Compiegne, Auguſt 10. The Duke de Mirepoix, who has been at Court ſince the 25th of July, ſet out on Friday Se'nnight for the Hague, where he aſſumes the Quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary. We know not his Inſtructions, but we believe them to be pacifick, notwithſtanding the turbulent Spirit of our Neighbours, who have worked themſelves up to ſuch a Pitch, that they breathe nothing but Blood and Slaughter. If we muſt have Recourſe to thoſe Remedies, the Danger of which can only be juſtified by the Violence of the Diſorder, we ſhall take Care to be in Readineſs to apply them; but this we will not do, till there is no other Way left of allaying the Ferment in the Minds of the Engliſh. It is with this View, and to prevent if poſſible the fatal Hour which may plunge Europe into a ruinous and bloody War, that upwards of fifty Expreſſes have been diſpatched to different Parts.

Our Attention is principally fixed at preſent on a Sea War, and we are perſuaded, that the Millions which the Preparation for a Land War would coſt, will eaſily procure us ſuch a Fleet, as will make the Engliſh lower their Note. It is thought, that the Harbour of Dunkirk will be finiſhed in three Weeks.

Berlin, Auguſt 12. Nothing can equal the Diligence with which they are raiſing Men in Sileſia, except that which is employed in repairing the Fortifications.

Hanover, Aug. 12. The new Levies are raiſed with ſuch Facility, that the Horſe are already complete, and the Foot will ſoon be ſo likewiſe. There is a Talk of a ſecond Augmentation of fourteen Men in each Company; but theſe the Bailiffs of the Diſtricts will be obliged to furniſh. The new Recruits are very diligent in learning their Exerciſe; ſo that we ſhall be able to make a brave Defence, if we are attacked; but we can ſcarce believe, that any Power deſigns to diſturb our Tranquility on account of the Broils in America, which properly concern only Great-Britain. We ſaw in the laſt War, that the King of Pruſſia attacked Saxony, only becauſe its Sovereign was in Alliance with his Enemies, and acted in their Favour; but his Pruſſian Majeſty never expreſſed to the Poles any Reſentment of the Part which their King took as Elector. Our Caſe is the ſame as that of the Poles; but nevertheleſs, as France hath formed conſiderable Magazines on the Rhine, we are not without Apprehenſions, that the Theatre of the War will be opened in the Empire.

In this Uncertainty, and amidſt theſe Preparations, we have the Satisfaction to ſee, that his Britannick Majeſty, our Sovereign, ſupports the Burden of Affairs, notwithſtanding his advanced Age, with aſtoniſhing Vigour. He is employed with the Britiſh and Electoral Miniſters without Intermiſſion.

Hanover, Aug 19. It is confirmed that Princeſs Mary of Heſſe Caſſel is to reſide for the future in the County of Hanau. The Day before her Royal Highneſs left this Court the King preſented her with a Purſe of 6000 Crowns: His Majeſty likewiſe made a Preſent of a Gold Snuff-box, ſet with Jewels, with his Picture in the Lid, to her eldeſt Son; and a Gold Box, filled with Ducats, to each of the other two Children.

Aug. 22. Three Expreſſes are arrived from London ſince Wedneſday. As it is foreſeen that France will not leave her Diſputes with England to the Deciſion of the Naval Forces of the two Crowns, Expreſſes have been ſent to the ſeveral Courts that are bound to furniſh Troops for the Service of Great-Britain, to keep them in conſtant Readineſs to march wherever their Preſence may be judged neceſſary.

Paris, Aug. 22. *M. Dupleix, whilſt he was Governor General in the Indies, muſt have conducted himſelf with ſo much Prudence, that no Crime can be laid to his Charge; for there is a Report of again ſending him thither, if War ſhould be declared againſt England. Mr. Dupleix knows the Coaſts and the Inland Country, or rather, he knows all India. He has Sagacity, Activity and Prudence; he hath made himſelf to be beloved and feared: In ſhort, he has all the Qualities that can be deſired in a Leader: Accordingly the King expreſſed great Satisfaction with a private Conference which his Majeſty granted him.*

There is juſt brought to Goal in this Town a Curate of the Dioceſe of Troyes, who has appealed from a Sentence of the Bailiwick Court, which condemned him to perform the Amende honorable, and to be ſent to the Galleys for nine Years, for debauching ſome young Girls whom he had undertaken to prepare for the holy Communion. If he be really guilty, his Appeal will ſerve to aggravate his Puniſhment.

Hague, Aug. 26. The Domeſtick Oeconomy of the King of France, concerning which we have ſuch repeated Aſſurances from Paris, affords a Subject of much Pleaſantry; for though the neceſſary retrenching the Expences of a luxurious Court may do Honour to its Sovereign, to whom Voluptuouſneſs and Extravagance are no commendable Characteriſticks; yet the Purpoſes to which the Expence of theſe Superfluities will be applied, appear greatly diſproportioned: Some, however, pretend, that this boaſted Oeconomy is a Fineſſe, or an Inuendo, that this Grand Monarch values the Expence of a War with England as only equal to that of a Stud of Horſes, or a Diſh of Pheaſants.

From a Dutch Gazette. London, September 12. It is thought that ſome of our Funds will recover from their low Ebb, becauſe it is whiſpered that the Government have made ſure of a large Sum from certain immenſely rich Owners of Coal Mines, whenever the War ſhall oblige the Miniſtry to call upon them. The News of General Braddock's Defeat, arrived on a Saturday Night when there were no Jews in the Alley: And the People had all Sunday to recover themſelves in. Had it not been for this Circſtcumſtance, Stocks would have been below 90; which may ſtill happen, if we meet with ſuch another Repulſe: So little Firmneſs have many People.

Paris, *Aug.* 30. *Purſuant to the King's Orders, Part of his Majeſty's Troops have formed three Camps of Exerciſe, viz. One at Aymeſty, in Hainault, commanded by the Prince of Soubize, Lieutenant General; another at Richemont, on the Moſelle, commanded by the Sieur Cheverly, Lieutenant General; and the third at Valence, in Dauphiny, under the Command of the Marqueſs de Voyer, Major General, and Inſpector General of the Cavalry.*

Franckfort, Aug. 27. *A French Camp is marking out near Landau.*

Hague, Sept. 5. *Our Advices from Bruſſels ſay, that when all Things were ready for encamping the Troops in the Neighbourhood of Louvain, that Deſign was laid aſide; ſince which a Report prevails, that a Neutrality has been concluded with France for the Auſtrian Netherlands.*

LONDON, Auguſt 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in the Country, Auguſt 7, 1755.

SIR,

"I am returned from my long Journey into Kent, having had much Pleaſure in viewing his Majeſty's Yards and Ships at Deptford, Woolwich, and Chatham, and in obſerving ſo univerſal a Zeal as appeared in every Place where I was obliged to ſet up; but the following extraordinary Event, which happened at one of the Cinque Ports, and which you may depend on for Truth, I dare ſay will make you ſmile, even in a Paroxyſm of the Gout.---You muſt know then, that on the Day the News arrived of the taking the two French Ships, there happened to be an occaſional Meeting of Friends at a Gentleman's Houſe, among whom were ſeveral of the Jurats. They had been very joyous before, and were about to break up juſt as the News came in, when they began afreſh the uſual loyal Healths; and at length waxing warm, one of the Company would drink his Majeſty in a large Bumper, and added, That he who would not pledge the Health and burn his Wig, was no good Subject. This went round without the leaſt Heſitation; and they proceeded ſo far as to burn their Coats, Waiſtcoats, &c. and to crown this loyal Frolick, a worthy Sea Officer, whoſe Turn it was to toaſt, filled a Bumper, and drank his Majeſty, and Succeſs to his Fleet; at the ſame Time taking hold of a Tooth with great Vehemence drew it out, and laid it upon the Table, telling the Gentlemen, That if this did not go round they would ſhew no real Loyalty; on which every one began to lug and pull, but could not wreſt out a ſingle Tooth, and therefore agreed to ſend for a Surgeon, who was unhappily gone to Bed, and his Family would not awake him, or the Joke would moſt certainly have gone round.

"You ſee the great Loyalty of this ancient Corporation, and that whilſt others only draw their Purſes to encourage the Navy Intereſt, theſe hearty Cocks ſcruple not to draw their Teeth. I am, &c.

Aug. 27. Private Acccounts concerning the late unhappy Defeat of General Braddock inform us, that before the two Regiments gave way, they demanded of the Officers a Sight of the Enemy, and on that Condition declared their Readineſs to fight them, but refuſed ſtanding to be ſhot at from Trees, and behind Buſhes, whilſt they were in vain ſpending their Ammunition, and loſing their Lives, to no Purpoſe. Upon this State of the Caſe, inſtead of a furious Engagement, a cautious Retreat ſhould, without all Doubt, have been made Choice of; for the General had not only fallen into an Ambuſcade, and was thereby flanked by the Indians and French Rangers, who took Aim under the Advantage of the Woods, but was deſtitute of a ſufficient Number of Indians, to repel thoſe on the French Side, and who are alone capable of being a Match for their Brethren. It is to be hoped therefore, that the Behaviour of the two Iriſh Regiments, which are not compoſed of the Natives of Ireland, but chiefly of Engliſh and Scotch, when the whole of this unfortunate Action comes out, may admit of ſome Degree of Alleviation.

A full Account of this Action would diſcloſe ſuch a Scene as was never ſeen before in our, nor perhaps in any other, Army.

Sept. 11. There never appeared among us a better Spirit againſt the common Enemy than at preſent, and yet even now there are ſome Malecontents, who inſinuate, that the French will ſoon make an Attempt upon Hanover, in order to fruſtrate our Attempts at Sea. But we look upon this as a Gaſconade, being aſſured that his Majeſty and the good People of England will not be hereby intimidated from purſuing our Naval Intereſt with the utmoſt Vigour.

The Chevalier has been lately ſeen at the French Court----and the Perſon that lately landed at Harwich is ſuppoſed to be an Agent of his; but it is hoped before this time that he is ſecured, as a printed Deſcription of him has been lately diſperſed through the Kingdom, by Means of the Exciſe Office.

Sept. 14. The Actif, Lefebure, from Havre, for St. Domingo, is ſent into Portſmouth by one of the cruizing Ships.

PHILADELPHIA.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE again taken into Conſideration your Bill for ſtriking Sixty Thouſand Pounds, *and ſinking it by a Tax, and tho' I cannot recede from my former Opinion, that I am reſtrained by my Commiſſion from paſſing any Law for taxing the Proprietary Eſtate, yet I agree with you, that the Diſpute between us, whether the Proprietary Eſtate ought to be taxed by Act of the Legiſlature here, and whether I have a Power by my Commiſſion to paſs any Act for that Purpoſe, muſt in the End be determined by his Majeſty.*

But as I conceive the Method you propoſe, by a Clauſe in your Bill, of leaving that Matter to the Royal Determination is unprecedented, and that his Majeſty cannot properly give his Aſſent to ſome Parts of an Act, and reject others, but will, agreeable to the uſual Forms in ſuch Caſes, approve or diſapprove of the whole; I have therefore returned, and am ready to paſs, your Bill, with ſome Amendments, the moſt material of which are the Striking out that Clauſe, and thoſe Parts of the Bill which ſubject the Proprietary Eſtate to Taxation; and in lieu thereof, I propoſe that you ſhall prepare another Bill, whereby the Proprietary Eſtate ſhall be taxed in Proportion to the other Eſtates in the Province, and for the ſame Purpoſes; not by Aſſeſſors choſen by the People, but by Commiſſioners to be mutually choſen by you and me, and named in the Bill, with a ſuſpending Clauſe, that the ſame ſhall not take Effect, or be in Force, till it has received his Majeſty's Royal Approbation.

This Mode of doing it will, in my Opinion, as effectually anſwer the End you propoſe of laying this Affair before his Majeſty for his Determination, and I think more properly and methodically, and in the mean time, without waiting for that Determination, Money will be raiſed for ſupplying the preſſing Exigencies of the Province.

I muſt confeſs, that nothing but the implicit Confidence I have in his Majeſty's Goodneſs and Juſtice, that he will diſapprove of it if it is wrong, and the moſt ſincere and ardent Deſire I have of doing every thing in my Power for the Good and Security of the People committed to my Care, could induce me to paſs a Law in any Shape for the taxing the Proprietaries Eſtate. And if you are equally ſincere and equally affected with the Diſtreſſes and Miſeries of your bleeding Country, you can have no Objection to this Method of affording them immediate Succour and Relief.

November 17. 1755. *ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.*
P. M.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

WE are glad to find that the Governor's chief remaining Objections to the Bill, are only, that the *Method* it propoſes in a particular Clauſe, of leaving our Diſpute to the Royal Determination is *unprecedented*, and that "his Majeſty cannot properly "aſſent to ſome Parts of an Act, and reject others." On which we beg Leave to ſay, that we think the Bill is not liable to either of theſe Objections. Conditional or alternative Clauſes in Laws are far from being unprecedented, and the Clauſe objected to is no other: Nor is there any Neceſſity in the Method propoſed, that the Crown ſhould give its Aſſent to ſome Parts of the Act, and reject others. The Act will be compleat in itſelf, and to be carried into Execution either Way, whether his Majeſty ſhall think fit to determine in Favour of the Proprietary Exemption or not. The Royal Approbation of the Law is *one diſtinct Act* of the Crown; the Declaration of the Royal Pleaſure, that the Proprietaries have a Right to be exempted from Taxes (if ſuch a Declaration is ever made) is *another diſtinct Act*, that may be done at any other Time, or at any Time during the Continuance of the Law; which ſecond diſtinct Act of the Crown, to be done in Purſuance of the Law is, by the Law, to be attended with certain advantageous Conſequences to the Proprietaries, ſuch as a Forbearing to levy their Tax, or a Refunding it if levied. This very Refunding the Tax if levied, is

to

to be done, not becauſe a Part of the Law is rejected by the Crown (for that is not the Caſe) but it is to be done *in Execution* of the Law, and by Virtue of the Law itſelf. Were we to go into the other Method propoſed inſtead of this, and paſs two Bills at the ſame time, one declaring poſitively that the Proprietary Eſtate ſhall not be taxed (which the preſent Bill declares, as it now comes down amended by the Governor) and another expreſly to tax that Eſtate, we think we ſhould be juſtly chargeable with doing what is not only *unprecedented* but abſurd; and that the diametrical Contradiction of two Laws paſſed at the ſame Time, and as it were with the ſame Breath, would, ſo far as they relate to the ſame Point, infallibly deſtroy each other, and the End aimed at by the Governor, *to wit*, Exempting the Proprietaries from Taxation, be thereby infallibly ſecured.

As to the Governor's Propoſal of a particular Manner of chuſing Commiſſioners to aſſeſs the Proprietary Eſtate, we conceive there is not the leaſt Neceſſity of deviating from the common Method on this Occaſion. The Aſſeſſors yearly choſen throughout the Province, have eſtabliſhed Characters for Probity and Diſcretion, which gives the People that Confidence in them that occaſions their Choice. They are moreover under Oaths or ſolemn Affirmations to do impartial Juſtice "according to the beſt of their Skill and Abilities, "neither ſparing any Perſon for Favour or Affection, nor grieving "any for Hatred or Ill-will;" and tho' it is poſſible that in the many private Eſtates they have to aſſeſs ſome ſmall Inequalities may at Times eſcape their Obſervation, yet we think in aſſeſſing the Proprietary Eſtate they would be extreamly careful to avoid giving any juſt Grounds of Complaint, and make their Uprightneſs in that Tranſaction a Point of Honour as well as Conſcience; in which they would be ſtrengthened by this Conſideration, that an iniquitous unjuſt Aſſeſſment of that Eſtate, would give the beſt Grounds to the Proprietaries whereon to found their Application to the Crown for the Exemption claimed; and as that Application may, by the Bill, be made, and the Right of Exemption declared by the Crown at any Time within the four Years Continuance of the Act, the Aſſeſſors would, by one Act of Injuſtice, incur the Danger of loſing all their Trouble in Aſſeſſing and Collecting that Tax perhaps for ſeveral Years, and loſing the whole Money raiſed by it to the Publick, the Law obliging a Reſtitution to be made to the Proprietaries whenever the Crown ſhall think fit to make ſuch Declaration. So that not only from Conſcience and Honour, but from a Regard to the Publick Intereſt, the Aſſeſſors will be induced to do Juſtice to that Eſtate, and thereby prevent all Cauſe of complaining.

But to ſatisfy the Governor farther, that not only the Taxing of the Proprietary Eſtates, but the Aſſeſſing them by the common Aſſeſſors, is agreeable to the Practice at Home in taxing the Lords of Parliament, we beg Leave to refer him to the Votes of the Houſe of Commons, an Extract of which we herewith ſend him, where the Peers in 1692 propoſed a like Amendment to a Money Bill, *viz.* to appoint ſeparate Aſſeſſors for the Lords to be nominated in the Bill; but it appears that on the Commons refuſing it, their Lordſhips preſently dropped the Propoſal, and as far as we know have never ſince reviv'd it.

It is, may it pleaſe the Governor, one of the moſt valuable Rights of *Britiſh* Subjects, to have their Bills granting Money to the Crown accepted without Amendments; a Right that cannot be given up, without deſtroying the Conſtitution, and incurring greater and more laſting Miſchiefs than the Grant of Money can prevent. The *preſent Aſſembly*, however, being a new Body, thought themſelves at Liberty to conſider the Twenty Amendments propoſed by the Governor to the Bill of the *laſt Aſſembly* for granting *Fifty Thouſand Pounds*, and without ſeeing the Neceſſity or Uſe of many of thoſe Amendments, but merely as they wiſhed and hoped thereby to avoid all Diſpute, admitted *every one of them* that was of any Conſequence into the preſent Bill, except that of exempting the Proprietary Eſtate; and that was ſo modify'd as they imagined no farther Objection could remain.---We find, however, in this Inſtance, how little is to be gained by ſuch Compliance, and how endleſs it is to admit any Change in ſuch Bills; for now the Governor propoſes to amend his own Amendments, adds to his own Additions, and alters his own Alterations; ſo that though we ſhould accede to theſe, we are not ſure of being ever the nearer to a Concluſion. In fine, as it is a Money Bill, as the whole Sum is granted to the Crown, and to be paid by Tax on the Subjects in this Province, we cannot receive any Amendment to it. And as the Paſſing the propoſed ſeparate Bill is equally inconſiſtent with the Governor's Conſtruction of the Prohibitory Clauſe in his Commiſſion, which he ſeems now to have got over, and he only mentions this Mode, as in his Opinion it will "bring the Affair before "his Majeſty *more properly* and *methodically*; we hope he will not, for the Sake of a mere Opinion of more Propriety or better Method in a particular Clauſe, any longer refuſe a Bill of ſo great Importance, at this Juncture, to his Majeſty's Service, the Security of the Proprietary Eſtate, now going daily to Ruin, and the Relief of the poor diſtreſſed Inhabitants of the Province. The ſame "implicit Confidence in his Majeſty's Goodneſs" that "induces him "to paſs a Bill in any Shape for taxing the Proprietary Eſtate," may encourage him to hope, that any little Impropriety (if ſuch there ſhould be) in the *Manner* of laying the Affair before his Majeſty, will be graciouſly paſſed over. Though we flatter ourſelves, that the Governor will, on farther Conſideration, be perſuaded with us, that the Manner provided in this Bill, is, on many Accounts, the moſt proper, and that the Money will be raiſed for preſent Uſe, with the ſame Readineſs and Diſpatch.

Whether we are "equally ſincere, and equally affected with the "Miſeries and Diſtreſſes of our bleeding Country" with the Governor, muſt be left to others to judge. As we are moſt of us Natives of the Country, and all of us have our Eſtates and other more valuable Connections in it, and the Governor is a Stranger among us, it ſhould ſeem, we think, at leaſt probable, that we may be even *more* deeply affected with its Diſtreſſes than he is; but the many Bills our Aſſemblies have propoſed in vain for its Relief, and our earneſt Endeavours to give ſuch great Sums to that End which the Governor has ſo long refuſed, will, we think, put that Point beyond Diſpute.

Upon the whole, the Houſe adheres to the Bill; as being in their Judgment a reaſonable one, and what they cannot deviate from conſiſtent with the Rights of the People; and ſince at ſuch a Time as this Diſputes and Contentions between the different Parts of the Government, are extreamly prejudicial both to the King's Service, and the Welfare of the Country, we entreat they may henceforth be laid aſide, and that the Governor by paſſing this juſt and equitable Bill will lay the Foundation of ſuch an Agreement as may conduce to the general Benefit of all concerned, and prevent the Neceſſity we ſhall otherwiſe be under of making an immediate Application and Complaint againſt him to our Sovereign.

November 18, 1755. *A. M.* *Signed by Order of the Houſe,* ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

Extracts from the Journals of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Vol.* X. *Page* 780, &c.

Martis, 17° *Die Januarii.*
Quarto GULIELMI *et* MARIÆ.

A Meſſage from the Lords, by Sir *Miles Cooke*, and Sir *Robert Legard*.

Mr. Speaker,

THE Lords have agreed to the Bill, intituled, *An Act for granting to their Majeſties an Aid of* Four Shillings *in the* Pound, *for one Year, for carrying on a vigorous War againſt* France, with an Amendment: To which they deſire the Concurrence of this Houſe.

And then the Meſſengers withdrew.

And the ſaid Amendment being read, is as followeth, *viz.*

"Provided nevertheleſs, That all and every the Peers who are to be rated, by Virtue of this Act, for their Offices, or perſonal Eſtates, ſhall be rated by *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* Lord Privy Seal, *George* Marquis of *Halifax*, *William* Earl of *Devon* Lord Steward of the Houſhold, *Charles* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, *Theophilus* Earl of *Huntingdon*, *William* Earl of *Bedford*, *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*, *George* Earl of *Northampton*, *John* Earl of *Clare*, *Charles* Earl of *Mancheſter*, *John* Earl of *Mulgrave*, *Thomas* Earl of *Rivers*, *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*, *Philip* Earl of *Cheſterfield*, *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet*, *Robert* Earl of *Sunderland*, *Charles* Earl of *Macclesfield*, *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, *Laurence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, *Thomas* Earl of *Fauconberg*, *Francis* Viſcount *Newport*, *Henry* Viſcount *Longueville*, *Henry* Lord Biſhop of *London*, *Thomas* Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, *John* Lord *Aſhburnham*, or any five of them, and not otherwiſe; and ſhall not be ſubjected to the Impriſonment of his or their Perſons; any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.----Provided alſo, and it is hereby declared, That the ſeveral Rates and Taxes to which the Lords and Peers of this Realm ſhall be liable, by Virtue of this Act, ſhall be received by a Collector to be nominated by the Peers: Which ſaid Collector ſhall cauſe the ſame to be paid in to his Majeſty's Receipt of Exchequer at *Weſtminſter*, upon or before the Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, 1693."

And the Queſtion being put, That the Houſe do agree with the Lords in the ſaid Amendment? *It paſſed in the Negative.*

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare Reaſons, to be offered on a Conference with the Lords, for diſagreeing with their Lordſhips in the ſaid Amendment: And that the ſaid Committee do immediately withdraw, and prepare the ſame.

And it is referred to Sir *Edward Seymour*, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. *Gwynn*, Mr. *Mountague*, Sir *John Guiſe*, Mr. *Finch*, Sir *Jo. Williamſon*, Mr. *Hartley*, Mr. *Hampden*, Sir *Jo. Lowther*, Sir *Ro. Rich*, Colonel *Titus*, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, Colonel *Churchill*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Mr. *Palmes*, Sir *Thomas Clarges*, Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrove*, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Boyle*, Mr. *Herbert*, Lord *Faulkland*, to prepare Reaſons to be offered at the ſaid Conference.

And they withdrew accordingly.

And being returned; Sir *Thomas Clarges* reported from the ſaid Committee, That they had prepared Reaſons to be offered at the ſaid Conference; which they had directed him to report to the Houſe: And which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Clerk's Table; where the ſame were read, and are as followeth, *viz.*

"That the Right of granting Supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an eſſential Part of their Conſtitution: And the Limitation of all ſuch Grants, as to the *Matter*, *Manner*, *Meaſure*, and *Time*, is only in them: Which is ſo well known to be fundamentally ſettled in them, that, to give Reaſons for it, has been eſteemed, by our Anceſtors, to be a Weakening of that Right. And the Clauſe ſent down by your Lordſhips to be added to this Bill, is a manifeſt Violation thereof."

And an Amendment being propoſed, to leave out "*Violation*," and inſert inſtead thereof "*Invaſion*," the ſame was, upon the Queſtion put thereupon, agreed unto by the Houſe.

And then the ſaid Reaſons ſo amended, were, upon the Queſtion put thereupon, agreed unto by the Houſe.

Reſolved, That a Conference be deſired with the Lords, upon the Subject-Matter of the ſaid Amendments.

Ordered, That Sir *Thomas Clarges* do go to the Lords, and deſire the ſaid Conference.

Mercurii, 18° *Die Januarii.*
Quarto GULIELMI *et* MARIÆ.

Sir *Thomas Clarges* reported, That he having been at the Lords, to deſire a Conference with their Lordſhips, upon the Subject-Matter of the Amendments by them ſent down to the Bill, intituled, *An Act for granting to their Majeſties an Aid of* Four Shillings *in the* Pound *for one Year, for carrying on a vigorous War againſt* France; the Lords do agree to a Conference this Afternoon at Four a Clock, in the Painted Chamber.

Ordered, That the Committee appointed to prepare Reaſons for the Conference with the Lords, do manage the ſaid Conference.

And the Managers went to the Conference:

And being returned, Sir *Thomas Clarges* reported, That they had attended the Conference; and had given their Reaſons for diſagreeing with the Lords in the Amendment made by the Lords to the Bill of Aid: and left the Bill and Amendments with their Lordſhips.

Veneris, 20° *Die Januarii.*
Quarto GULIELMI *et* MARIÆ.

A Meſſage from the Lords, by Sir *John Hoſkins*, and Sir *Robert Legard*;

Mr. Speaker,

"The Lords deſire a preſent Conference with this Houſe in the Painted Chamber, upon the Subject-Matter of the laſt Conference."

And then the Meſſengers withdrew.

Reſolved, That this Houſe doth agree to a preſent Conference with the Lords, as their Lordſhips do deſire.

And the Meſſengers were called in again, and acquainted therewith.

Ordered, That the Members that managed the laſt Conference, do manage this Conference.

And the Managers went to the Conference.

And being returned, Mr. Attorney-General reported from the ſaid Conference, That the Managers had attended the ſame; and that the Lord Privy-Seal managed the Conference on the Behalf of the Lords, and that he acquainted them, that their Lordſhips did not inſiſt upon their Proviſoes."

Three Clauſes of the Bill for granting Sixty Thouſand Pounds *to the King's Uſe; by a Tax on all Eſtates, Real and Perſonal, within this Province.---Paſſed the Houſe* November 8, 1755.

"AND be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That *Iſaac Norris*, *James Hamilton*, *John Mifflin*, and *Benjamin Franklin*, Eſquires, *Joſeph Fox*, *John Hughes*, and *Evan Morgan*, Gentlemen, or the major Part of them, or of the Survivors of them, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Governor or Commander in Chief of this Province, for the Time being, ſhall order and appoint the Diſpoſition of the Monies ariſing by Virtue of this Act, for ſupplying our friendly *Indians*, holding of Treaties, relieving the diſtreſſed Settlers who have been driven from their Lands, and other Purpoſes for the King's Service; and that the Receipts of the ſaid *Iſaac Norris*, *James Hamilton*, *John Mifflin*, *Benjamin Franklin*, *Joſeph Fox*, *John Hughes*, and *Evan Morgan*, or a Majority of them, or of the Survivors of them, to the Truſtees for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall be produced to the Committees of Aſſembly for the Time being, and by them allowed in Diſcharge of ſo much of the *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* in Bills of Credit, iſſued and made current by Virtue of this Act."

"And, for removing all Difficulties on the Part of the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, Proprietaries of this Province, or on the Part of their Lieutenant or Deputy, in regard to their Claim of exempting the Eſtates of the ſaid Proprietaries from the Payment of Taxes within this Province, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if it ſhall ſo pleaſe his Majeſty, our preſent Sovereign, or his Succeſſors, or either of them, during the Continuance of this Act, to declare his or their Royal Pleaſure, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Proprietaries, within this Province, are, or ought to be, exempted, and free and clear from the Payment of the Taxes hereby impoſed; then, and in ſuch Caſe, all ſuch Sum and Sums of Money which ſhall or may have been aſſeſſed on the ſaid Eſtates by Virtue of this Act, and not levied before ſuch Royal Declaration be made known here, ſhall not be levied, or if levied, ſhall be re-paid by the Provincial Treaſurer unto the ſaid Proprietaries, their Heirs, or Aſſigns, any Thing in this Act to the contrary notwithſtanding."

"And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if the four yearly Taxes, to be levied by Virtue of this Act, ſhall not be ſufficient to ſink the full Sum of *Sixty Thouſand Pounds*, in Bills of Credit, hereby to be iſſued, and defray all incident Charges, in ſuch Caſe, a farther Tax or Taxes, in the next ſucceeding Year or Years, ſhall be laid and levied in the ſame Manner as the ſaid four yearly Taxes are directed to be laid and levied, until the ſaid *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* is fully compleated: And if the ſaid four yearly Taxes ſhall produce more than the ſaid *Sixty Thouſand Pounds*, the incident Charges as aforeſaid being defray'd, the Overplus ſhall be diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as by Act of General Aſſembly of this Province ſhall be hereafter ordered and directed."

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

WE apprehend that our Meſſage of the Fifth Inſtant, requeſting to be informed by what Means the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* had been ſo alienated in their Affections from this Province, was too ſlightly anſwered by the Governor; and we now hope it will not be taken amiſs if we enquire more particularly, Whether the Chiefs of the *Shawaneſe* did not in 1753 complain to this Government, that Satisfaction had not been made to them by the Proprietaries for a large Tract of Land, Part of which was ſurvey'd into the Proprietary Manor on *Conedoguinet*; and whether they were not then promiſed, that Application ſhould be immediately made to the Proprietaries in their Behalf to obtain the Satisfaction they deſired. We hope, if ſo, that the Application has been accordingly made, and the Satisfaction obtained and given. But we deſire, if the Governor pleaſes, to be informed of the Particulars.

November 18, 1755, A. M. Signed by Order of the Houſe, ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Secretary will lay before you the Intelligence I have received, that the *Indians* have fallen upon the Inhabitants at *Tulpehocken*, many of whom they have deſtroyed.

By the Bill I have amended and returned to you, no Money can be iſſued till *January* next, before which the greateſt Part of this Province may be laid waſte, and the People deſtroyed, or drove from their Habitations: I think it therefore my Duty upon the preſent Exigency of Affairs, to call upon you to grant an immediate Supply of Money, that I may be thereby enabled to afford the neceſſary and timely Aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed Inhabitants in the Back Counties, and to ſecure the Province in general.

Should you enable me to raiſe Men upon the preſent Occaſion, I muſt recommend, and preſs it upon you, to paſs a Law for the better Government of ſuch Forces at the Time when they are not joined by any of his Majeſty's Regular Troops, for which you cannot have a better Standard than the Act of Parliament for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, which is, in ſome Things, already extended to this Province.

Without a Law of this Kind it will be impoſſible to keep up or govern any Troops that may be raiſed, and as ſuch a Law is found abſolutely neceſſary in *England*, I hope you will think it equally ſo here, and immediately ſet about preparing one for this Province.

November 18, 1755. *A. M.* ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY, in Anſwer to his Meſſage of Yeſterday.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

OUR Treaſury is quite exhauſted by the heavy Expences lately incurred, and we know of no Way of raiſing Money ſo expeditious as that propoſed by the Bill now before the Governor. It is true the Money intended to be ſtruck may not be current before the 31ſt *of* December, *but as that is not more than ſix Weeks, there is no Doubt but that Labour, Service, and any Thing elſe that Money can purchaſe among us may be had on Credit for ſo ſhort a Time, if the Bill paſſes; and in Conſideration of the Neceſſity of "affording timely Aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed Inhabitants in the Back Counties," we ſincerely hope, and once more earneſtly entreat that the Governor will no longer refuſe or delay his Aſſent to it.*

The other Part of the Governor's Meſſage we have now under our ſerious Conſideration, and as ſoon as we come to any Reſolution thereon, ſhall immediately communicate the ſame to the Governor.

November 19, 1755, P. M. Signed by Order of the Houſe, ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

BOSTON, November 10.

Laſt Thurſday was Se'nnight Capt. Joſeph Trout, in the Snow Union, bound from London to this Port, was caſt away, and ſtove to Pieces, at the Back of Province Town, on Cape-Cod; it being a dark and ſtormy Seaſon, ſix of the People out of nine were drowned; the Maſter, with Mr. Barret, the Mate, and the Boatſwain, with much Hazard got aſhore; but the two former died ſoon after, through the Cold and Fatigue, and only the latter was ſaved. The dead Bodies were taken up and buried. Some Part of the Cargo was beat up with the Tides, and the other Part ſunk. About 14 or 15 Tons of the Goods were afterwards taken up by a Schooner, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Whale-boats; and in bringing the Goods up hither, the ſaid Schooner ran aſhore upon George's Iſland, on Monday Night, being very dark, from whence they have been brought up in a Lighter.

Yeſterday Afternoon arrived here, after a Paſſage of 40 Days from Calais, Captain Barnard, who informs, that the 20 Gun Ship which had the Governor of South Carolina on board, bound there from England, had been taken and ſent into France: That upon Information thereof to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, he immediately diſmiſſed her, and ſhe was permitted to proceed on her Voyage.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

Camp at Lake George, November 7, 1755.

"*In my laſt I took Notice of two Scouts ſent out, one to South Bay, which brought no Accounts worth mentioning: but the other, under the Command of Capt. Rogers, a Newhampſhire Man, with* 3 *Battoes, and* 22 *Men in all, came in Sight of the French Centinels, at the Beginning of the Narrows of the Lake. He immediately concealed himſelf, to wait an Opportunity of doing ſomething, and diſcovering their Poſture and Numbers, he ſent*

ſent two that Night by Land to diſcover their Camp, which was not diſtant above a Mile and a Half. Unluckily they had been ſome how diſcovered that Evening, ſo that their two Men could not diſcover any Fires, which the Enemy had put out upon Rogers's being ſeen; they however crept as near as poſſible to where they imagined they muſt be, till one of the two was fired upon by a Centinel, ſo near, that the Wad went into the Thigh with the Shot. They both got back, and Rogers going out afterwards on the ſame Intent, was almoſt ſurrounded, but got back ſafe. In the Morning a French Battoe paſſed them with 15 Men, and lay at a little Diſtance upon their Paddles, betwixt Rogers and us. He alſo ſaw a few French Regulars upon the Hills cloſe behind, ſo that he perceived they deſigned to ſurround him on all Sides.

He immediately launchid two of his Battoes, which he drew up on the Beach, and before he got them manned, another French Canoe, with 13 Men, came up, and ſtood out towards the Middle of the Lake, oppoſite to him. He had 7 in each of his; the reſt remained on Shore, with the third Battoe. One he ordered to keep that with 13 in Play, but by no Means let them come within Muſket Shot. He went towards the one with 15; they had each a Wall-piece or large Blunderbuſs; they ply'd off and on, till Rogers taking his Opportunity, when their Broadſide was towards him, fired his Wall-piece. This ſo terrified them, that they immediately ply'd homewards. He got between them and the Middle of the Lake, and purſued them towards the Shore, which he came ſo near, that the Men he left there, and poſted behind Trees, gave them a ſmart Volley, right into them, and killed, it is thought, ſeverals. The other Battoe was likewiſe in Purſuit of the other Canoe, and fired upon it; they both fled towards their Home, and Rogers cloſe after them. He ſaw about 150 Men flock down upon the Shore, among whom he diſcharged his Wall-piece, and made them diſperſe behind Trees. He then immediately retired, and called to his People aſhore to put off, otherwiſe they would be taken or killed. They had not got all on board, when they were fired upon from the Hill where they lay, and one of them had about a Dozen Holes made in his Blanket, yet not wounded. Rogers brought all his Men ſafe back, with only one wounded as above."

Col. Peter Schuyler, who commanded the New-Jerſey Regiment, is arrived at Schenectady from Oſwego, and we have the agreeable Information, that three Days before he left the Camp, 13 Indian Families arrived there from Oſwegatie, an Indian Settlement, protected by a French Fort, on the Banks of the River St. Lawrence, about 60 Miles below the Garriſon of Frontenac. Theſe Indians are of the Six Nations in Alliance with us, but diſguſted at our former Treatment, went over to the French. General Shirley thought it of Importance to his Majeſty's Service, to regain them to the Britiſh Intereſt, and for that Purpoſe employed ſome of their own Relations, who have thus far happily ſucceeded. The Officers at Oſwego are aſſured by theſe Families, who, in their Way, were at Fort Frontenac, that there is not the leaſt Appearance there, of any military Preparations, and that the Remainder of the Six Nations at Oſwegatie, being 18 Families more, would ſoon follow them, firmly reſolved never again to return to the French Intereſt.

Wedneſday laſt a Sloop arrived here from Albany in whom came Paſſengers the Capts. Shirley and Morris of Shirley's Regiment, and Capt. Aſcough, Commander of one of the Veſſels of War on Lake Oſwego, where, we are told, Col. Mercer is left Commander in Chief for the Winter Seaſon, with a Garriſon of 600 Men.

The Sloop Martha and Hannah, Capt. Griffith, of this Port, bound hither from Halifax, was, on the 21ſt of October laſt, caſt away on Block Iſland; the Veſſel and Cargo loſt, and himſelf unhappily drowned; the reſt of the Crew ſaved.—One of the Paſſengers, we are told, remain'd on board in the Cabbin two Days and two Nights, and when the Gale ceaſed walked on Shore.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Bohemia, in Cecil County, Maryland, November 10, 1755.

"It being probable that you will receive various, if not contradictory Accounts about the Conſternation and Hurry we have been in all the laſt Week; to prevent Miſrepreſentations, I ſend you the following ſuccinct authentic Account of the Affair, which may be depended on as Fact.

At Day-break on Monday, the third Inſtant, Meſſengers arrived here from New-Caſtle County (confirming Expreſſes ſent in the Night from elſewhere) giving diſmal Accounts, how 1500 French and Indians had burnt Lancaſter Town to the Ground, and were proceeding downwards, driving all before them; ſo that the Inhabitants were in great Diſtreſs.

Upon this Intelligence, our Officers immediately warned in the Militia, who meeting in the Afternoon, the chiefeſt Men of three Companies, and a Troop of Horſe, bravely reſolved to march againſt the Enemy; and accordingly on Tueſday they ſet out, commanded by proper Officers, and attended with Waggons, carrying Proviſions, Blankets, and other Neceſſaries, being better provided with Arms and Ammunition, than could have been expected on ſuch ſhort Notice. On Wedneſday they aſſembled at the Head of Elk, impatiently waiting for the Arrival of our other Forces from the Saſquehanna Side, and Orders to proceed.

The like Spirit raiſed the Forces in Kent, on Cheſapeak, who began their March towards the Head of Elk on Thurſday; but in the Afternoon they were all remanded, on certain Intelligence that the Reports concerning Lancaſter were all falſe. However they continued in Readineſs, on account of frequent Expreſſes ſent them from Baltimore, importing, that the Enemy had directed their Rout down the weſtern Side of Saſquehanna; but Meſſengers being ſent over the Bay, and returning with aſſured Accounts that there was no Enemy in thoſe Parts, the Men were all diſcharged on Saturday Evening.

The Number going from theſe two Counties was about 1000, and many more were reſolved to follow them; and 500 more were intending to join them from Queen Ann's County, and undoubtedly the Counties of Talbot, Dorſet, Somerſet and Worceſter, would have exerted themſelves in the ſame Manner, had the Reports been true. Theſe Forces from Maryland, with thoſe marching from the three Lower Counties on Delaware, joined to thoſe of Cheſter, Lancaſter and Philadelphia, &c. by this time might have formed an Army of ſeveral Thouſand gallant Men in high Spirits, ſufficient to repel any Force that the French and Indians could raiſe againſt us.

Hence 'tis evident that the Britiſh Courage is no more degenerated in the Southern than in the Northern Colonies. If the Enemy is fortifying Shamokin, as is ſtill currently reported, ought not we to prevent them in time, and ſecure that Place, of ſuch ſeeming great Importance to Trade and our Security, with a Garriſon of military Farmers and Traders? And would not like Forts be of great Service at the Heads of Juniata and the weſtern Branch of Saſquehanna, as well as Fort Cumberland on Potowmack?"

An Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Stephen, of the Virginia Regiment, dated at Wincheſter, November 9, 1755.

"I wrote you fully by the Poſt, and have no News, only that the Party of 150 are arrived, and unluckily came in too ſoon, ſo that they ſaw none of the Enemy.

The proper Steps to be taken to ſecure your Frontiers, are to ſet about a Chain of Forts directly. One at Ray's Town, another in the Fork of the North and South Branch of Juniata, ſome others up Saſquehanna, at the proper Paſſes. Unleſs this is done, the pacifick Gentlemen of your Colony will either from Neceſſity change their Principles, or have their Throats cut. I have Reaſon to believe, from undoubted Intelligence, that a grand Deſign is formed againſt your Province by the Enemy, and nothing but Unanimity and vigorous Meaſures can prevent the Succeſs of their Deſigns. It is very practicable yet, let us therefore redeem loſt Time."

On Tueſday Morning laſt, between Three and Four a Clock, we had a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake here, which laſted about two Minutes.

Some Veſſels are in the River from Halifax with French Neutrals, one of which came up to Town on Tueſday Night, but is ſince ordered down again.

Since our laſt we have had ſeveral Letters from Berks County, adviſing of a great Deal of Miſchief being done in Tulpehocken by the Indians; and Yeſterday a Gentleman arrived Expreſs from ſaid County, who brought with him two Scalps, one of a white Perſon, the other of an Indian; and the following Depoſition.

BERKS County, *Pennſylvania*, ſſ.

JACOB MORGAN, a Captain in Colone Weiſer's Regiment, being ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, doth depoſe, and ſay, That on Sunday, the ſixteenth Day of this inſtant November, about Five o' Clock in the Afternoon, he, the Deponent, Mr. Philip Weiſer, and Mr. Peter Weiſer, two Sons of Col. Weiſer, ſet out from Heidelberg towards Dietrick Six's, to get Intelligence of the Miſchief done at Tulpehocken, or thereabouts, and to get a Number of Men to join them to go and ſeek for the Perſons who were ſcalped by the Indians, and to help, in the beſt Manner they could, the poor diſtreſſed Inhabitants: That about nine Miles from Mr. Weiſer's, they found a Girl, about ſix Years old, ſcalped, but yet alive, and a vaſt Number of People there, but he knows not at whoſe Houſe it was, nor the Name of the Child: That at the Requeſt of the People here, Mr. Weiſer's Sons, and the Deponent, went back to Mr. Weiſer's for Powder and Lead: That about Two o' Clock, Yeſterday Morning, they were alarmed at Mr. Weiſer's with an Account that the Indians had beſet George Dollinger's Houſe, and his Family were fled; whereupon Philip Weiſer and the Deponent, and a Perſon whoſe Name the Deponent knows not, ſet off immediately, and, at Chriſtopher Weiſer's, overtook a large Company, conſiſting of about 100 Men, and with them proceeded to George Dollinger's, and ſurrounded his Houſe, where they found a deal of Damage done, and in the Garden a Child about eight Years old, Daughter of one Cola, lying dead, and ſcalped, which they buried: That the whole Company went on to the Plantation of Abraham Sneider, and found in a Corn Field the Wife of Cola, and a Child about eight or nine Years old, both dead, and ſcalped; and in the Houſe they found another Child of the ſaid Cola's, about 11 Years old, dead, and ſcalped; but the Deponent knows not of what Sex either of theſe two Children was: That while they were preparing a Grave, they were alarmed by the Firing of a Gun, and going to their Arms, they went (a few only ſtaying to take Care of the Dead) to the Place from whence the Sound came, and about Half a Mile from the Place they came from, they met with a Company (one of whom had indiſcreetly diſcharged his Muſket) and then went back to bury the Dead; in their Return, they found the Scalp of a white Perſon: That having buried the Woman and Children, they went to Thomas Brown's, in whoſe Houſe they found a dead Man ſcalped, whoſe Name the Deponent thinks was Phip, by Trade a Shoemaker, but he knows no more of him: That the Company increaſed faſt, and were now above 130 Men, who marched on the Shamokin Road to near Dietrick Six's; about Half a Mile from whoſe Houſe they found Caſpar Spring dead, and ſcalped; and having buried him, they marched about one Hundred Roods, and found one Beſſinger dead, and ſcalped, and buried him: That at the ſame Diſtance from Beſſinger, they found an Indian Man dead, and ſcalped; which Indian, it was generally believed, was a Delaware;---Mr. Frederick Weiſer ſcalped him the Day before: That 20 of their Body, who had gone a little out of the Road, about 2 Miles from Dietrick Six's, found (as the Deponent and the reſt of the Company were informed and as he believes without any Doubt) a Child of one Jacob Wolf's (he cannot ſay whether Boy or Girl) which was ſcalped; its Age the Deponent does not know, but the Father carried it to be buried in his Arms, as they were informed: That the Deponent was informed by Mr. Frederick Weiſer, that a Company, with whom he had been the Day before, had buried John Leinberger, and Rudolph Candel, whom they found ſcalped: That the Deponent and Company finding no more ſcalped or wounded, they returned, being then, by the continual Arrival of freſh Perſons, about 300 Men, to George Dollinger's: That Caſpar Spring's Brains were beat out, had two Cuts in his Breaſts, was ſhot in the Back, and otherwiſe cruelly uſed, which a Regard to Decency forbids mentioning: And that Beſſinger's Brains were beat out, his Mouth much mangled, one of his Eyes cut out, and one of his Ears gaſhed, and had two Knives lying on his Breaſts; and that the whole Country thereabouts deſert their Habitations, and ſend away all their Houſhold Goods; the Horſes and Cattle are in the Corn Fields, and every Thing in the utmoſt Diſorder, and the People quite in Deſpair. And further, that he heard of much Miſchief done by burning Houſes and Barns; but not having been where it was reported to have been done, he chooſes not to have any Particulars thereof inſerted in this Depoſition.

JACOB MORGAN.

Sworn at Reading, the 18th Day of November, Anno Domini, 1755, before us JONAS SEELY, HENRY HARRY, *and* JAMES READ.

Beſides the Perſons mentioned in the above Depoſition, one Sebaſtian Broſius was murdered and ſcalped, whoſe Scalp was brought here the Beginning of this Week, having been retaken from an Indian.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Induſtry, Ralph Walker from Barbados. Sloop Suſannah, Bourchier Durell from North Carolina. *Outwards.* Ship Diſpatch, B. Smith for Antigua. Brig Molly, G. Eckles, and Brig Minerva, W. Morrell for Jamaica. Sloop Tryall, Snow Statſon for R. Iſland. Sloop Little Patty, G. Wall for Antigua. Ship Fanny, A. Gardiner for Barbados. Ship Euryale, J. Campbell for Weſtern Iſlands. Ship Charming Polly, H. Dunn for Newry. Schooner Proſperity, J. Leacroft for St. Chriſtophers. Brig Providence, M. Minſhall for Madeira. Ship Hopewell, J. Falls for Londonderry. *Cleared.* Ship Neptune, G. Smith to So. Carolina. Ship Crawford, N. Stokes to Dublin. Sloop Polly, J. Dupleſſis to St. Chriſtophers. Ship Beulah, J. Ritchie to So. Carolina. Sloop Tryall, S. Stutſon to R. Iſland. Sloop Elizabeth, E. Morton to Boſton. Sloop Mary, J. Hawkins to R. Iſland. Ship Montego Packet, R. Forreſt, and Ship Leith Galley, J. Sharp to Jamaica. Schooner Molly and Hannah, John Campbell to Boſton. Brig John and Richard, T. Calvert to Barbados. Ship Diſpatch, B. Smith to Antigua. Ship Ann, G. Fortin to Briſtol. Ship Carpenter, T. Rodgers to Jamaica. Sloop Little Patty, G. Wall to Antigua. Brig Betty, W. Gray to Jamaica.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Pennſylvania, Capt. Lyon, and the other laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM RITCHIE,

Oppoſite Meſſieurs B. and S. Shoemakers ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

CAmbricks, 7-8ths and yd. wd. clear lawns, broad lawns, long lawns, gulix, Iriſh and bag hollands, yd. wd. ell wd. and 6 qr. muſlins, white calicoes, variety of printed calicoes, linens and cottons, china blue bed patterns, fine chints, black and colour'd India taffeties, black and colour'd India paduaſoys and gorgoroons, perſians, mantuas, luteſtrings, ſtriped and flower'd tobines, black and white ſattins, black velvet, Engliſh black paduaſoy, tapſeils, ſpotted and flower'd bandanoes, new ſilk romals, flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, princes linen, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh and Scots linens, ſileſias, tandems, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, Flandere bed-ticks, linen and cotton ckecks, ſilk and cotton gowns, clouting diapers, tablecloths, Scots handkerchiefs, brown, black and white buckrams, neweſt faſhion ribbons, black and colour'd plain ribbons, 4d. and 6d. ſilk ſtrets, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ſilk knee garters, ſilk caps, morning velvet caps, black and white lace, neweſt faſhion gold and ſilver jacket and hat lace, gold and ſilver thread, buttons, vellum, chain and cord, plain and ribb'd black and white ſilk ſtockings, ſilk patterns for breeches, worſted patterns for ditto, ſilk and hair black prunella, mens and womens worſted and cotton hoſe, worſted and cotton caps, green and blue hair pluſhes, napt coatings, ſpotted ſwanſkins, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths in ſuits, ſhaloons, rattinets, everlaſtings, camblets, tammies, durants, plain ruſſels, duroys, florettas, yd. wd. ſtuffs, pewter, china, nutmegs, cinnamon, great variety of writing-paper, Holman's ink-powder, fineſt ſealing-wax and wafers, writing ſtandiſhes, broad and narrow worſted bindings, ſtay quality, ſcarlet and letter'd gartering, colour'd threads, Engliſh bleached threads, Scots thread from the loweſt to the higheſt, cotton laces, mohair and horſe-hair buttons, with and without twiſt, ſilk and hair, fine ſcarf twiſt, womens and girls white lamb and kid gloves and mittens, mens white and colour'd gloves, cocoa and ivory fans, needles, pins, combs, necklaces, Leghorn hats, playing cards, painters colours, table knives and forks, piſtol capp'd knives, penknives, cuttoes, womens ſciſſars, braſs thimbles, metal coat and veſt buttons, ſtone and braſs ſleeve buttons, ſhoe-buckles, ſtock and waiſtband buckles, braſs ink-pots with penknives, braſs fountain-pens, cork-ſcrews, Dutch ſpectacles in caſes, tobacco and ſnuff-boxes, beſt London ſteel and loaf ſugar, F FF, &c. powder, ſilver, gold and Pinchbeek watches, with handſome ſeals, &c. Tbc.

ON Tueſday, the 2d day of December, will be ſold by publick vendue, at the plantation that Baſtian Buffall now lives on, in Paſſyunk townſhip, about 3 miles from town, 6 ſtacks of hay. The ſale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon. ⊙

RUN away on the 10th of this inſt. from Frederick Giſſer, Tavernkeeper, in Lancaſter, A Dutch Servant girl, named Catherine Elizabeth Ochlier, between 13 and 14 years of age, of a middle ſtature, pretty ſlender, ſmooth face, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, and wears rings in her ears: Had on when ſhe went away, A calicoe ſhort gown, Dutch flannel petticoat, good ſhoes and ſtockings, and a ſtraw hat, the other clothes unknown, having taken a bundle of clothes. Said ſervant had liberty from her maſter to go and ſee her father, named John Jacob Ochlier, by trade a Butcher, who took her away, and it is ſuppoſed they are gone to New-York. The Father is an elderly Man, about 50, and had on a brown coat, a red great coat, ſhort red jacket, and leather breeches, has black hair, and wears a cap commonly under his hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures both in any goal, or brings them to ſaid Frederick Giſſer in Lancaſter, or Chriſtian Sneider in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges. ¶

To be SOLD by

HANNAH DUBRE,

Living in the Northern Liberties, next plantation to Capt. Peel's, within two miles and a half of Philadelphia,

A CHOICE aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS of this year's growth, where merchants and others may be ſupply'd at a very reaſonable rate, and may, by applying to John Biſſell, living in Third-ſtreet, near the Work-houſe, be informed of the particular ſorts and and loweſt prices. ¶

Paxton, October 15, 1755.

RUN away on thh 10th of this inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Paxton, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named John Bailey, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has ſhort black hair, ill coloured, and has a down look, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſtoops as he walks: Had on a ſhirt and trowſers of coarſe home-made linen, and leather breeches under his trowſers, dark brown yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with ſquare ſteel buckles, a good jacket of home-made cloth, of a darkiſh colour, with Philadelphia metal buttons, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ELDER.

Imported in the Lydia, Capt. Riddall, from London, and to be sold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his ſtore almoſt oppoſite the Ferry-houſe, in Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, the following goods, very reaſonable, viz.

BLue, brown and drab colour'd broad-cloths, red and blue half-thicks, fine and coarſe kerſeys, blue, red and cloth colour'd frizes, bearſkins, duroys, everlaſtings, green and blue hair ſhags, black and blue ſingle alopeens, ſhaloons, tammies, calimancoes, blue and cloth colour'd cambiets, ſuperfine boiled ditto, ſcarlet death head buttons, horſe-hair and ſcarlet breaſt ditto, mohair and ſcarlet twiſt, bucktam, mens and womens worſted and yarn ribbed and plain hoſe, ozenbrigs, Iriſh ſheeting, Ruſſia white and brown ditto, brown pomerania linen, Flanders bed-tick, 7-eights, yard-wide and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, 3 qr. and 7-eights garlix, princes linens, 7-eights and yard-wide Iriſh linens, tandems, double ſileſias, ſingle ditto, piſtol lawns, German whited long lawns, Holland whited do. broad and clear do. cambricks in pieces and patches, clouting diaper, napkening damaſks, variety of calicoes, Cumberland handkerchiefs, humhums, coſſaes, perſians, china and perſian taffeties, cotton romals, ſecterſoy do. new ſilk do. lungee do. plain and bordered bandanoes, Scotch handkerchiefs mens glaz'd white lamb gloves, womens white and colour'd do. Scotch thread, long dozen do. colour'd do. bobbin, holland tapes, Dutch pretties, ſtay braid and cord, ſhoe galloons, 4d and 6d ferrit, flat ſilk laces, baladine round ditto, ferrit and cotton ditto, gartering, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, writing paper, ſealing wax, buck, bone and plant table knives and forks, piſtol cap'd knives, raſors, pen knives, ſciſſars, ſhears, plate faſhion coat and veſt metal buttons, Philadelphia pattern do. ſleeve do. pins, London needles, knitting do. 2 foot rules with ſquares, ſhoe and knee buckles, box irons, pewter and hard metal ſpoons, mens and womens horſe whips, ſnuff boxes, tobacco do. gimblets, F and FF gun-powder, ſhot, lead, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, and Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, *and Company*,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, in the houſe where Mr. Edward Hicks lately lived, almoſt oppoſite to Mr. Samuel Neave's, on very reaſonable terms, for ready money or ſhort credit, the following goods, viz.

COarſe and middling broad-cloths, bearſkins, ſtriped linſeys, embоſſed ſerges, 7 qr. and 8 qr. blankets, 7 qr. and 8 qr. motted rugs, buckrams, womens white and dy'd waſh leather gloves and mitts, mens white waſh gloves, mens and womens black gloves, black velvet, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, ſilk romals, lungees, ſpotted bandanoes, ſilk fringe, edgings, black thread lace, gauze lace, mens ſingle ſilk caps, painted bone, cocoa and mourning fans, ſilk laces, black gauze handkerchiefs, black, cloth and light colour'd ſewing ſilks, China and Engliſh black taffeties, womens ſhort drab cloth cloaks, brown, colour'd and white threads, buttons and mohair, ivory combs, cambricks in pieces and patches, clear lawns, needles, a neat aſſortment of 4 qr. Iriſh linens, ſhot and bar lead, ribbons of various kinds, green, blue and ſcarlet tammies, cloth colour'd, blue, green, pink, and crimſon calimancoes, cloth colour'd, blue, green and crimſon colour'd worſted damaſks, cloth colour'd and blue broad camblets, ſuperfine blue and cloth colour'd bruſſels ditto, mens grey and black worſted ſtockings, womens worſted ſtockings, boys and mens felt hats, pins, variety of ſhaloons, ozenbrigs, 4 qr. 5 qr. and 6-qr. muſlins, a neat aſſortment of calicoes, chints and printed cottons, choice bohea tea by the cheſt or dozen, 3 qr. 4 qr. and 6-qr. checks, a variety of Scotch and Engliſh gartering, cotton laces, worſted quality, filletting tapes, holland and diaper tapes, ſleeve buttons, leather ſword belts, princes linen, black alamode, ſingle alopeen, bed bunts, 3 qr. and 7-eights bed-ticks, ſheeting linens, check linen handkerchiefs, table-cloths, 7 eights Scotch checks, variety of ſpotted, netted and check'd white handkerchiefs, with ſundry other articles.

N. B. They have likewiſe a few of the genuine Anderſon's pills ſuch as they uſed to have. Tbc. 6 mo.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber hereof, two ſervant men, viz. John Graham, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has ſtrait hair: Had on when he went away, A lightiſh colour'd coat, with a cape, grey jacket, patched with blue on the ſleeve, tammy breeches, patched with blue, a pair of leather breeches, and a good beaver hat. The other named William Wilkinſon, an Engliſhman, aged about 19 years: Had on, A lightiſh colour'd coat and jacket, the jacket lined with brown, and a pair of leather breeches. They likewiſe took with them a lightiſh colour'd great coat, a gun and ammunition, lead, and ſundry other things not here mentioned. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive Five Pounds reward, paid by JOSEPH MITCHELL.

N. B. Any perſon hearing of ſaid ſervants, and will purſue them, ſhall have Five Shillings per day if taken. ¶

RUN away on the 17th inſt. at night, from on board the ſchooner Olive branch, Daniel M'Carthy maſter, now lying at Carpenter's wharff, An Engliſh ſervant lad, named Briant Wilkinſon, about 21 or 22 years of age, of a brown complexion, of middle ſtature; he wears a cap or wig, and took with him a new blue double breaſted jacket, with flat metal buttons, lined with white flannel, a ſhort green waiſtcoat, and a white ditto, ſpotted with black, a felt hat, ſharp cock'd before, wears a green ſilk handkerchief, ſpotted with white; he took with him ſeveral things of value. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to his maſter, on board ſaid ſchooner, or to Mr. Thomas Mullan, at the Tun Tavern, in Water-ſtreet, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL M'CARTHY. ¶

To be SOLD,

A Likely Negro woman, about 23 years of age, fit for town or country buſineſs, with her child, 3 years old, laſt May; ſhe will be ſold with or without the child. Enquire of James Whitehead, at the Work houſe. §

STray'd from the ſubſcriber, living in the Great Valley, near Brandywine, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, about the latter end of harveſt laſt, four cattle, viz. an old black working ox, with horns thick and ſhort like a bull; another black ſteer, two years old paſt, with a white face, and ſome white about his belly, and an old black and white cow, the other a brindle cow; the cows gave no milk; it is ſuppoſed the brindle one was forward with calf. Whoever ſecures ſaid cattle, and informs the owner, ſo that he may have them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSHUA BALDWIN. ¶

New-Caſtle, Nov. 12, 1755.

IN October laſt was committed to the goal of New-Caſtle county, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, James Farrow, a luſty young fellow, ſuppoſed to belong to Mr. Randle Johnſton, of Talbot county, Maryland; and in company with him a certain John Sharp, a little man, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome gentleman in ſaid county; likewiſe a certain John Ridgeway, an old man, ſuppoſed to belong to Mr. Nathaniel Grubb, in Cheſter county; and a certain James Johnſton, a ſhort well-ſet young fellow, with blue clothes. Any perſon or perſons having any demands againſt ſaid runaways, or either of them, they are deſired to come in five weeks after this date, and pay their fees, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame by JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-Sheriff. Tbc. 5 W.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1755.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

LAST night eſcaped out of the goal of New Caſtle county a certain John Lyon, born in Maryland, aged 26 years, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a black complexion, wears a cap or grey wig, a cock'd beaver hat: Had on a brown colour'd great coat, with mohair buttons, very ſhort, a light colour'd ſtuff coat, and breeches of the ſame, a black jacket and breeches trimmed with black jet buttons, thread ſtockings, and pumps, with carved ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles.

Run away with him a certain Samuel Mulford, born in the Jerſeys, a ſervant, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, full faced, and of a fair complexion, ſlim made; he had of his own a half worn caſtor hat, white linen ſhirt, old light colour'd coat, and ſome jackets, a pair of white buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pairs of ſtockings, and a ſilk cap: And he ſtole and took with him a light colour'd great coat of country cloth, with flat clear metal buttons, an old beaver hat, a grey wig, holland ſhirt and a cravat, a pair of check trowſers, a pair of half worn ſhoes and pumps, a blue coat of country cloth, with mohair buttons, black broad-cloth jacket, full trimmed, with black mohair buttons, and breeches of the ſame, a ſilver watch, two pocket books with ſome money, ſundry notes and bonds, his own indentures, ſeveral writs, &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid felons, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Six Pounds reward, or Three Pounds for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN THOMPSON. ¶

STrayed or ſtolen on the 23d of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A grey horſe, 4 years old, with a bob tail, ſhod before, a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, ſpotted and old like about the head: Alſo a ſorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, with ſome white feet, paces none, about 13 hands high, with a ſwitch tail: Likewiſe a cheſtnut colour'd colt, a year old laſt ſpring, and a mare colt, with a white mane and tail, three white feet, a natural pacer, and about eleven hands high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid creatures, ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Archibald Armſtrong, at the Head of Elk, or William Smith, at Chriſtine-Bridge.

Juſt imported in the Myrtilla, Richard Budden, from London, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his ſtore, at the ſign of the Beaver, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

MENS and womens velvet, cambricks, 6 qr. coſſaes, border'd kenting handkerchiefs, long lawns, chints and calicoes, broadcloths, ozenbrigs, dowlas, Iriſh linens, buckram, a good aſſortment of ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, Scots linen handkerchiefs, black china taffety, perſian ditto, halfthicks, kerſeys, ſpotted rugs, ſtriped duffils, beaver coating, red, green and drab colour'd naps, blue duffils, red and embоſſed flannel, a good aſſortment of pins and needles, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, a variety of cutlary, ſleeve buttons, knee buckles, awl blades, ſhoe tacks, ſilver watches, gunpowder, lead, ſhot, womens ſcarlet and cloth colour'd ſhort cloaks, mens and womens worſted hoſe, colour'd and white ſhammy gloves, mens buff ditto, gartering, bobbing, tapes, nonſopretty, Scots thread, edging, gauze lace, a neat aſſortment of necklace beads, ivory combs, muffatees, hard metal coat and veſt buttons, jet coat, veſt and ſleeve buttons, ſilk, cotton and worſted caps, cotton laces, ſun dials, ſattin, figured paduaſoy and taffety ribbons, dark ground cottons, black blue and green calimancoes, horſewhips, half yard black and bluſh perſians, &c. &c. &c. Tbctf.

Imported (chiefly in the laſt ſhips) from London, and to be ſold by

ISAAC JONES,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, at the corner of Moravian-alley, the following goods, viz.

FIne hyſon and bohea tea, enamel'd and blue and white china bowls, diſhes in ſetts, plates, coffee and tea cups and ſaucers, ditto in compleat ſetts for a tea table, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, peppel, ſuperfine and coarſe broad-cloths, ſtamped ditto, worſted and ſilk ſaggathies, camblets, camblettees, double and ſingle, black, cloth colour'd and white alopeens, bombazeens, broad and narrow ſhaloons, ſtriped linſeys, tammies, half-thicks, white, red, ſcarlet and embоſſed flannel, kerſeys, bearſkins, fearnoughts, green nap, everlaſting, common and fine ſcarlet ſerge, India and roſe blankets, green, blue and motley rugs, cloth and light colour'd durants, blue, green, black and drab hair pluſh, double worſted damaſks, cordedand ſpangled poplins, green, blue, ſcarlet, pink and cloth colour'd calimancoes, florettas, wide chair damaſk, white flower'd ruſſel, fine cloth colour'd and black crapes, duffil, plad, druggets, black blue, crimſon, green and cloth colour'd Engliſh and India paduaſoy, damaſks, ſattins, wide and narrow, ſtriped and plain perſians, ght, cloth, black and grey mantuas, tabbies, farſenet, alamode, black velvets, luteſtring, pealing patterns for petticoats, and other ſilks, great variety of purple, ſtriped, brown, ground and china blue calicoes, ſtamped cottons and linens; India and Engliſh chints, white fuſtians and demity, Iriſh and ſprig ozenbrigs, Ruſſia and princes linens, brown and white buckram, dowlas, roles, garlix, ſail duck, bed-ticken, ghentiſh and Iriſh ſheeting, cotton furniture fobeds, 3 qr. and 7-eights check linens, long, broad and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, clouting diaper, table-cloths, muins, bag holland, ginghams, nillees, ſtay canvas, bandanoes, ſilk ad cotton romals, Engliſh ſilk and ſuperfine printed on cambrick and long lawn handkerchiefs, ſingle ſileſias, men, women and children worſted, thread and yarn ſtockings, double and ſingle worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, velvet ditto, ſhammy gloves and mittens, ivory and horn combs, ſhort cloaks, pins, Whitechapel, ſquare, marking, common and knitting needles, diaper, Holland, Mancheſter and cotton tapes, bobbins, thimbles, ſcarlet and Scots garters, Nuns, Sits and colour'd threads, nonſopretties, watch-ſtrings and keys, mohair and metal buttons, broad and narrow, worſted and ſilk quility, ſilk and hair twiſt, wide and narrow paduaſoy taffety, figured gauze and ſattin ribbons, light, cloth and crow colour'd baladine ſit, black lace, gauze and white edging, long and ſhort ſilk, cotton fe it and thread laces, ſhirt buttons, ſilk ſhoe orris, gauze and paper far, ſteel hoops, parchment, tea-kettles and warming pans, copper cafingdiſhes, chocalate and coffee potts, mugs, jugs, ſauce pans andcoylers, bellmetal ſkillets, kettles, braſs, flour, and pepper boxes, ſkimmers, ſnuffers, beer and racking cocks, pattent, bell-noſe and iding braſs candleſticks, ſome pewter, cutlary and iron-mongery, liſtol beer, London ſteel, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CORNELIA BRADFORD, Widow, late of this City deceaſed, on Mortgage, Bond, or book Debt, are deſired to make Payment to GEORGE SMITH, and CORNELIA, his Wife, Executors: And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in the Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid. T. b. c. 6 Ws.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN TAYLOR,

At his ſtore in War-ſtreet, oppoſite Carpenter's Wharff,

AN aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid John Taylor above a twelve-month, are deſired to pay their reſpective ballances. Tbc.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, by

WILLIAM CLAMPFFER,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. William Branſon's,

A Neat aſſortment of Eaſt-India and European goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. As ſaid William Clampffer intends for England next Spring, he deſires thoſe that are indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe that have any demands againſt him, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted. Tbctf.

Imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold by

JOHN BELL,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

N. B. The ſaid John Bell intending for England this ſummer, requeſts the favour of thoſe that are indebted to him to make payment: And thoſe who have any demands on him, are deſir'd to bring in their accounts. Tbctf.

SAMUEL GRISLEY,

In High-ſtreet, commonly call'd Market-ſtreet, a little below the Jerſey-market, a green lamp before the door,

CONTINUES to ſell choice old Madeira wine by the quarter caſk, gallon and quart, old Jamaica ſpirit, French brandy, and Liſbon wine, by the gallon and quart, white wine, canary or ſack, and claret, by the bottle. Where gentlemen, maſters of veſſels, &c. may have it bottled off for ſea; alſo for country taverns, and funerals, any quantity of each above a pint. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold cheap by

ALEXANDER LUNAN,

On Hamilton's Wharff,

BOHEA tea by the cheſt or dozen, coffee and Jamaica rum, Florence oil by the cheſt, and rota tent or tent-wine by the dozen, Scots ſnuff, a variety of printed linens, and Engliſh made ſaddles; and ſeveral compleat tea ſervices of gilt and pencilled china. Alſo a few of the neweſt books, amongſt which are Dr. Blackwell's court of Auguſtus, his life of Homer, and mythology of the Antients; General Gordon's life of Peter the Great, and Douglas's hiſtory of the late rebellion. Tbc3m.

For DUBLIN,

The Snow

POLLY,

JOHN TROY, Maſter,

Will ſail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with ſaid Maſter on board at Sims's Wharff. ¶

TO be ſold by publick vendue on the premiſes, on the firſt day of December next, a plantation containing 283 acres of good land, well improved, well watered, and well timbered, and commodiouſly ſituated in the townſhip of Middletown, in Bucks county; alſo a lot, containing one acre of good land in the townſhip aforeſaid, with a good ſtone houſe, frame houſe, orchard, and other uſeful improvements thereon, part of the eſtate of Thomas Nelſon, late of ſaid townſhip, deceaſed. The title indiſputable; the conditions of ſale to be known on the aforeſaid day, and the payments, on ſatisfactory ſecurity, will be made as eaſy as poſſible. ROBERT HEATON, and WILLIAM ASHBURN, executors.

N. B. The plantation to be ſold together, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber of Donegall, on the 21ſt ult. A Negro man, named Sam, (who lived once in Maryland) about 40 years of age, a thick ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, not very black, ſpeaks bad Engliſh: Had on when he went away, A new hat, and an old one, an old black and white jacket, of linſey-woolſey, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old leather breeches, old black ſtockings, without feet, old ſhoes tied with thongs; 'tis ſuppoſed he took with him a ſtriped linſey jacket, blue and white, two white ſhirts, and one check ditto, a pair of white trowſers, two or three raſors, and a knife or two. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, paid by JOHN ALLISON. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that the goods of William M'Whonie are attached, he having abſconded, Theſe are therefore to require all his creditors to appear before me on the 8th day of December next, at 12 a clock, with their bonds, bills and accounts that diſtribution may be made according to law. Given under my hand the 8th of September, 1755.

¶ JOHN SCOTT.

CAme to the plantation of John Alderſon, in the Great-Swamp, Bucks County, A ſtray bull, he was ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt wheat harveſt was a year when he came, he is of a red brindle colour, with a white face, has a crop on each ear, and a half-penny under the left ear. The owner is deſired to come and prove his other marks, pay the charges, and take him away, for I ſhall not keep him another winter. JOHN ALDERSON. ⊕

For LONDON, directly,

The SHIP

PENNSYLVANIA,

CHARLES LYON,

Commander;

Having great Part of her loading ready to go on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to Jeremiah Warder in Market-ſtreet, Abel James in Water-ſtreet, or ſaid Commander on board, or at the London Coffee-houſe.

N. B. She has extraordinary accommodations for paſſengers, and is a prime ſailer.

Juſt arrived in the ſaid ſhip from London, a parcel of Engliſh men ſervants, to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Warder and James.

Alſo about 40 German paſſengers in ſaid ſhip, whoſe paſſage-money is to be paid to ſaid Warder and James; and ſome of them will indent themſelves ſervants for their ſaid paſſage-money.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP

BOYNE,

JAMES GODFREY,

MASTER,

Now lying at Powell's wharff, having great part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to JOHN ERWIN, or ſaid Maſter on board.

N. B. Said ſhip has good accommodations for paſſengers.

VERY good LAMPBLACK ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*.

[*See the Half-ſhe for the other Advertiſements.*]

November 27, 1755. NUMB. 1405.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for the better Ordering and Regulating ſuch as are willing and deſirous to be united for military Purpoſes within this Province*; paſſed *November* 25, 1755.

WHEREAS this Province was firſt ſettled by (and a Majority of the Aſſemblies have ever ſince been of) the People called *Quakers*, who, though they do not, as the World is now circumſtanced, condemn the Uſe of Arms in others, yet are principled againſt bearing Arms themſelves; and to make any Law to compel them thereto, againſt their Conſciences, would not only be to violate a Fundamental in our Conſtitution, and be a direct Breach of our Charter of Privileges, but would alſo in Effect be to commence Perſecution againſt all that Part of the Inhabitants of the Province: And for them by any Law to compel others to bear Arms, and exempt themſelves, would be inconſiſtent and partial. Yet foraſmuch as by the general Toleration and Equity of our Laws, great Numbers of People of other religious Denominations are come among us, who are under no ſuch Reſtraint, ſome of whom have been diſciplined in the Art of War, and conſcientiouſly think it their Duty to fight in Defence of their Country, their Wives, their Families, and Eſtates, and ſuch have an equal Right to Liberty of Conſcience with others. And whereas a great Number of Petitions from the ſeveral Counties of this Province have been preſented to this Houſe, ſetting forth, That the Petitioners are very willing to defend themſelves and their Country, and deſirous of being formed into regular Bodies for that Purpoſe, inſtructed and diſciplined under proper Officers, with ſuitable and legal Authority; repreſenting withal, that unleſs Meaſures of this Kind are taken, ſo as to unite them together, ſubject them to due Command, and thereby give them Confidence in each other, they cannot aſſemble to oppoſe the Enemy, without the utmoſt Danger of expoſing themſelves to Confuſion and Deſtruction.

And whereas the voluntary aſſembling of great Bodies of armed Men from different Parts of the Province, on any occaſional Alarm, whether true or falſe, as of late hath happened, without Call or Authority from the Government, and without due Order and Direction among themſelves, may be attended with Danger to our neighbouring *Indian* Friends and Allies, as well as to the internal Peace of the Province.

And whereas the Governor hath frequently recommended it to the Aſſembly, that in preparing and paſſing a Law for ſuch Purpoſes, they ſhould have a due Regard to ſcrupulous and tender Conſciences, which cannot be done where compulſive Means are uſed to force Men into military Service; therefore, as we repreſent all the People of the Province, and are compoſed of Members of different religious Perſwaſions, we do not think it reaſonable that any ſhould, through a Want of legal Powers, be in the leaſt reſtrained from doing what they judge it their Duty to do for their own Security and the Publick Good; We in Compliance with the ſaid Petitions and Recommendations, do offer it to the Governor to be enacted, *And be it enacted* by the Honourable ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS, Eſq; with the King's Royal Approbation Lieutenant Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and of the Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, upon *Delaware*, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That from and after the Publication of this Act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Freemen of this Province to form themſelves into Companies, as heretofore they have uſed in Time of War without Law, and for each Company, by Majority of Votes in the Way of Ballot, to chuſe its own Officers, *to wit*, A Captain, Lieutenant and Enſign, and preſent them to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being for his Approbation; which Officers ſo choſen, if approved and commiſſioned by him, ſhall be the Captain, Lieutenant, and Enſign of each Company reſpectively, according to their Commiſſions; and the ſaid Companies being divided into Regiments by the Governor or Commander in Chief, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Officers ſo choſen and commiſſioned for the ſeveral Companies of each Regiment, to meet together, and by Majority of Votes, in the Way of Ballot, to chuſe a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, for the Regiment, and preſent them to the Governor or Commander in Chief for his Approbation; which Officers ſo choſen, if approved and commiſſioned by him, ſhall be the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major of the Regiment, according to their Commiſſions, during the Continuance of this Act.

Provided always, That if the Governor or Commander in Chief ſhall not think fit to grant his Commiſſion to any Officer ſo firſt choſen and preſented, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Electors of ſuch Officer to chuſe two other Perſons in his Stead, and preſent them to the Governor or Commander in Chief, one of whom, at his Pleaſure, ſhall receive his Commiſſion, and be the Officer as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That as ſoon as the ſaid Companies and Regiments are formed, and their Officers commiſſioned as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor, or Commander in Chief, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors of all the Regiments, being for that Purpoſe by him called and convened, or by and with the Advice and Conſent of a Majority of the ſaid Officers that ſhall be met and preſent together on ſuch Call, to form, make and eſtabliſh Articles of War, for the better Government of the Forces that ſhall be under their Command, and for bringing Offenders againſt the ſame to Juſtice; and to erect and conſtitute Courts-martial, with Power to hear, try and determine any Crimes or Offences by ſuch Articles of War, and inflict Penalties by Sentence or Judgment of the ſame on thoſe who ſhall be ſubject thereto, in any Place within this Province. Which Articles of War, when made as aforeſaid, ſhall be printed and diſtributed to the Captains of the ſeveral Companies, and by them diſtinctly read to their reſpective Companies; and all and every Captain, Lieutenant, Enſign, or other Freeman, who ſhall, after at leaſt three Days Conſideration of the ſaid Articles, voluntarily ſign the ſame, in Preſence of ſome one Juſtice of the Peace, acknowledging his having peruſed or heard the ſame diſtinctly read, and that he has well conſidered thereof, and is willing to be bound and governed thereby, and promiſes Obedience thereto, and to his Officers accordingly, ſhall thenceforth be deemed well and duly bound to the Obſervance of the ſaid Articles, and to the Duties thereby required, and ſubject to the Pains, Penalties, Puniſhments and Forfeitures that may therein be appointed for Diſobedience and other Offences.

Provided always, That the Articles ſo to be made and eſtabliſhed, ſhall contain nothing repugnant, but be as near as poſſible conformable to the military Laws of *Great-Britian*, and to the Articles of War made and eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty in Purſuance of the laſt Act of Parliament for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, the different Circumſtances of this Province compared with *Great-Britain*, and of a voluntary Militia of Freemen, compared with mercenary ſtanding Troops, being duly weighed and maturely conſidered.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this Act ſhall be underſtood or conſtrued to give any Power or Authority to the Governor or Commander in Chief, and the ſaid Officers, to make any Articles or Rules that ſhall in the leaſt affect thoſe of the Inhabitants of the Province who are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing Arms, either in their Liberties, Perſons or Eſtates; nor any other Perſons of what Perſwaſion or Denomination ſoever, who have not firſt voluntarily and freely ſigned the ſaid Articles, after due Conſideration as aforeſaid.

Provided alſo, That no Youth under the Age of Twenty-one Years, nor any bought Servant or indented Apprentice, ſhall be admitted to enroll himſelf, or be capable of being enrolled in the ſaid Companies or Regiments, without the Conſent of his or their Parents or Guardians, Maſters or Miſtreſſes, in Writing under their Hands firſt had and obtained.

Provided alſo, That no Enliſtment or Enrollment of any Perſon in any of the Companies or Regiments to be formed and raiſed as aforeſaid, ſhall protect ſuch Perſon in any Suit or civil Action brought againſt him by his Creditors or others, except during his being in actual Service in Field or Garriſon; nor from a Proſecution for any Offence committed againſt the Laws of this Province.

Provided alſo, That no Regiment, Company or Party of Volunteers, ſhall, by Virtue of this Act, be compelled or led more than three Days March beyond the inhabited Parts of the Province; nor detained longer than three Weeks in any Garriſon, without an expreſs Engagement for that Purpoſe firſt voluntarily entered into and ſubſcribed by every Man ſo to march or remain in Garriſon.

This Act to continue in Force until the Thirtieth Day of *October* next, and no longer.

By Captain Moncrief, arrived here from Briſtol; and Captain Fell, arrived at New-York, from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

GENOA, Auguſt 12.

EVER ſince we heard of Hoſtilities in America between the French and Engliſh we have been upon the *Qui-vive*. The Tin, Lead, Salt-petre, Sugar, &c. that were in the Warehouſes are bought up. It is reported, that ſome new Fortifications will be added to this City, to the Gulph of Spezzia, and that of Vardo. The Workmen make all poſſible Haſte to finiſh the new Fort of San Remo. But the worſt Omen of all is, that the Arms of England, placed over the Conſul's Door, have received the ſame Inſult which was given in the laſt Century to thoſe of France, and which was avenged by the famous Bombardment we underwent in 1684. That is to ſay, they were found in the Morning of the 7th Inſtant, covered with human Ordure. The Engliſh Conſul complain'd to the Senate, and ſome ſuſpected Perſons were immediately taken into Cuſtody, and a Reward of 400 Piſtoles offered to any that would diſcover the Authors of this Inſult, which cannot go unpuniſh'd; but it is generally thought that they will not be found out, as, it is ſuppoſed, they were ſet on by a certain powerful Party, which is impatient to ſee this Republick engaged in new Broils.

Caſſel, Sept. 4. The Subſidy Treaty between England and this Court is concluded for ſix Years, and if the 8000 Troops are employed, Count d'Elſenbourgh is to command them as General in Chief.

Poſnania, Auguſt 28. We learn from the Ukraine, that a conſiderable Party of Haydamacks, which has for ſome Time committed great Diſorders on the Frontiers of that Province, have fallen into an Ambuſcade laid for them by the Troops belonging to the Crown, and that all theſe Robbers were cut to Pieces except only about Twenty, who had the Happineſs to eſcape by ſwimming a large and deep River, over which the Conquerors did not think proper to purſue them.

Madrid, Auguſt 19. As the taking of the two Men of War in America has given Occaſion to ſeveral Reflections from the Conſideration that War was not declared, and that the Differences between the Crowns of France and England related only to the Continent of America, Sir Benjamin Keene has, in anſwer thereunto, offered the following Conſiderations: 'That it was well known that the French Fleet carried Troops, Ammunition, and every Thing neceſſary for defending the Territories which had been by the French unjuſtly taken Poſſeſſion of, and of which the Engliſh claim the Property: That only this Right had been made uſe of in taking the two French Men of War.'

Ghent, Sept. 5. French Deſerters come in daily, chiefly from the Iriſh Regiments in the Service of the French Crown, who give as a Reaſon for their Deſerting, the Apprehenſion of being ſent to America.

The new Works at Dunkirk are compleated.

Bruſſels, Sept. 2. *The French Troops which were to have encamped at Aimerie the 25th of laſt Month, received Orders on the 24th to remain in their Cantonments. This Delay was only owing, as we have been ſince informed, to the Badneſs of the Weather, and they marched into the Camp on the Twenty-ſeventh, to the Number of ſixteen Battalions and twenty-eight Squadrons. We are likewiſe informed, that the Camp at Richemont, which is alſo aſſembled, conſiſts of fifteen Battalions and twenty ſix Squadrons. We hear that the French have made an End of baking Biſcuit at Douay, the Quantity they wanted being compleat. It is alſo ſaid, that they have added Fourſcore Hands to their Laboratory in that Town.*

September 5. *Several Auſtrian Officers have been to viſit the French Camp at Aimerie, where they were preſented to the Prince of Soubiſe, and were received by him and the other General Officers, in the moſt polite Manner. We hear from thence, that the four Companies to be added to each Battalion, are to be raiſed and cloathed at the King's Expence; and that the diſmounted Companies in the Regiments of Dragoons, are to be immediately provided with Horſes, ſo as to make four compleat Squadrons in each Regiment. It is likewiſe ſaid, that the Troops in French Flanders will be augmented to at leaſt 50,000 Men. By Letters dated the 3d Inſtant, we are informed, that on Account of the Badneſs of the Weather, the French broke up their Camp that Morning at Ten a Clock, and marched into their former Cantonments, with an Intention however of returning again to their Camp, if the Weather will permit, having left their Tents ſtanding, and a few Men to guard them.*

Mentz, September 5. *The Court of France has lately contracted with ſome of the moſt conſiderable Horſe Dealers, for a Delivery of 40,000 Horſes, which they are obliged to furniſh in three Months Time.*

Paris, Sept. 6. *The Republick of Genoa have deſired the King to ſend again a Body of Troops to ſubdue the Rebels of Corſica, who are got to a greater Head than ever.*

Hague, Sept. 11. *The Earl of Holderneſſe, who arrived here the Eighth from Amſterdam, has ſince had ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſters of State upon publick Affairs, wherein he has aſſured them, that his Britannick Majeſty was diſpoſed for Peace as ſoon as the Conditions could be regulated in a Manner conformable to the Rights which the Engliſh Nation has acquired in America by the Treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle.*

Paris A-la-main, September 26. The following is the Anſwer of the King to the Deputies of the Aſſembly of the Clergy. 'The 'Fidelity of my Parliament is well known to me. I am well ſa- 'tisfied their whole Conduct tends to cauſe my Declaration of the '2d of September, 1754, to be put in Execution, and that Decla- 'ration, I intend, ſhall be inviolably obſerved. I have in a great 'Meaſure eſtabliſhed Peace, and I hope altogether to ſucceed there- 'in. But I ſhould be very ſorry that any of the Biſhops ſhould 'oblige me to go out of the Bounds of Moderation which I have 'preſcribed to myſelf: I take upon me to direct the Sacraments of 'the Church to be adminiſtred to all the Catholicks of my King- 'dom.'

The

The Preparations for War are carried on with the utmoſt Vigour, and it is believed that in a ſhort Time the King will be in a Condition to put a numerous Squadron to Sea. His Majeſty has bought of the Portugueſe 800 Pieces of Cannon, which they purchaſed of the Engliſh, and which are almoſt all arrived in France. Levies are likewiſe made with all imaginable Succeſs, ſo that the Regiments will ſoon be complete.

LONDON, September 16.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Sept. 3.

"*M. de la Quadra, who is charged with the Affairs of Spain at Hanover, and the Chevalier d' Avreux, Miniſter from that Court at London have in their Conferences with Lord Holderneſſe and Sir Thomas Robinſon, confirmed the repeated Aſſurances given by Sir Benjamin Keene, that his Catholick Majeſty perſiſts in his pacific Sentiments, and his firm Reſolution to take no Part in the Broils that have ariſen between the Engliſh and French concerning the Limits of their Poſſeſſions in America. It is alſo known, that the Duke of Sotomajor, the Spaniſh Miniſter at Paris, has made uſe of the ſame Language to the Miniſtry of Verſailles.*"

Private Letters by Yeſterday's French Mail inform us, that the Squadron commanded by Count de Guay is arrived at Breſt; and that the Blanford Man of War (which was freighted with a good Quantity of warlike Stores, and had on board the New Governor of Carolina) taken by the ſaid Squadron the 13th of Auguſt, and ſent into Nantz, is ordered round to Breſt, where the Officers belonged to her are to be put on board again, that they may proceed on their Voyage to Carolina,---agreeable to the apparent Syſtem of the French Court, which is to make a Shew of Equity and Politeneſs, by pretending to act only upon the Defenſive.--*We likewiſe hear, that Count du Guay's Squadron ran up as far as the Lizard Point, purpoſely to avoid falling in with Admiral Hawke's Fleet, and from thence ſteered a Southern Courſe for Breſt.*

Private Letters from Breſt ſay, that they have lately equipped twelve Ships of the Line of Battle in the Harbour, which, with the Squadron juſt returned under the Command of the Count du Guay, are to put to Sea ſhortly, and try their Fortune againſt any Engliſh Squadron, not much ſuperior in Number, which they may chance to meet.

We are informed, that the Command of the American Forces is given to the Honourable Mr. Shirley.

On Friday laſt ſeveral Cheſts of Silver were ſhipt for the Uſe of the above Forces.

Admiral Smith has ordered the Priſoners of the ten Ships lately brought into Dover, to be victualled at Six-pence a Man per Diem.

Sept. 18. *The Differences which have ſome Time prevailed among the Great People in Ireland, we can aſſure the Publick, are happily adjuſted, to the Satisfaction of All: And ſeveral Gentlemen, who had been removed from their Places, are reinſtated.*

They write from Naples in Italy ſince the Arrival of a Courier from Spain, that the Armaments both by Sea and Land are carried on with greater Vigour than ever.

The Paris Gazette (publiſhed by Authority) confirms what was ſaid of the Blandford Man of War; the French King having ordered the Ship to be releaſed, and that the new Governor of Carolina ſhould be likewiſe allowed to proceed on his Voyage. And,

A private Letter from a Gentleman in Office at Breſt, ſays, That they expect the Britiſh Court will alſo ſpeedily releaſe all the French Merchantmen lately carried into the Ports of England.

October 2. Magazines are preparing in Livonia and Courland for the Subſiſtance of a Body of 73450 Ruſſians which Great-Britain hath taken into its Service. Their Quarters are ſo diſtributed that they may be all aſſembled, in a very ſhort Time in three Diviſions, and form an Army in three or four Weeks. The Draught Horſes for the heavy Baggage and the Artillery are ordered in the Heart of the Empire.

A Corps of 30,000 Coſſacks is marched from the Ukraine into Poland, and has taken Poſt in the Neighbourhood of Ukraz and Stazuchowſka.

The Dauphin Indiaman arrived at Port l'Orient on the the 17th paſt. This is the Ship which, it was pretended, being run aground by an Engliſh Man of War, was entirely loſt, and all the Crew drowned.

October, 3. *The Propoſals lately brought over and offered by a certain Nobleman of France, are totally rejected, the Terms being inconſiſtent with the Honour of the Britiſh Flag and Nation.*

We have ſeen a Letter from a French Gentleman, Paſſenger in a Ship brought into Plymouth by the Ipſwich, Capt. Tyrrel, aſſuring his Friends here, that the Captain has loaded him with Favours, treated him every Day at his Table, and ſhewed him as much Reſpect as one Gentleman could do to another.

A Merchant in Bourdeaux, to his Friend in London, writes thus: "We are here in a moſt dreadful Situation; no Trade goes on; our Ships from America, and all Parts, intercepted by the Engliſh, very few eſcaping; and if this Method continues we ſhall ſoon be ruined, for our Merchants begin already not to truſt each other, as not knowing whoſe Turn it may be to become bankrupt. All our Ships are fitting out at Breſt, Rochefort, Toulon, &c. and we are buying Ships of the Swedes, Genoeſe, and where elſe they can be procured. The Scarcity of Seamen prevents our Privateers putting to Sea, they being wanted for our Fleet. I ſend you this by a ſafe Conveyance; for if it ſhould be intercepted (all Letters being opened) nothing leſs than the Baſtile would be my Portion."

It is confidently reported, that two of our brave Commanders, by departing from the Situation enjoined them on a late Occaſion, had the good Luck to fall in with ſeveral Prizes, but unhappily, by that Means, gave the French Fleet an Opportunity of getting ſafely into Breſt.

By Yeſterday's New-York Mail, we have theſe further Advices.

LONDON, September 26.

Four Thouſand Oxen, and Eleven Thouſand Four Hundred Hogs, are contracted for for the Uſe of the Navy, to be delivered before Chriſtmas.

A Proclamation is publiſhed, to prorogue the Parliament to the 13th of November next, then to ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Very important Changes in the Miniſtry are confidently talked of.

We hear that a Packet is ordered to go to and from the Weſt-Indies conſtantly, for the quicker Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Some Letters from Germany adviſe, that at the Viſit which the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe made to the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, his Lordſhip concluded a Treaty with his Serene Highneſs for taking 4000 of his Troops into Britiſh Pay.

They write from Paris that the French Court hath purchaſed of the Republick of Genoa ſix Men of War, viz. two of 60 Guns, two of 50, and two of 40, to join the Toulon Squadron, which conſiſts of fourteen Ships of the Line.

Sept. 27. A Perſon of Diſtinction is arrived here from France, to demand the Reſtitution of the French Ships which we have taken.

We hear the Right Hon. Henry Fox, is appointed one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinſon, who ſucceeds the late Sir William Yonge, as joint Vice Treaſurer of Ireland.

And that the Right Hon. Lord Barrington will be appointed Secretary at War.

October 1. We are aſſured the King of Pruſſia has declared his Intention of endeavouring to preſerve the Peace of the Empire, by preventing any foreign Troops from entering therein.

Oct. 4. We are informed, that as ſoon as the Blandford Man of War is refitted, ſhe is to be victualled for three Months, thoroughly manned by the ſtouteſt French Officers and Seamen amongſt our Priſoners, and convoyed back to Breſt; confeſſing, that the Folly of our Nation, in being fond of Things which originally come from France, is ſuch, we cannot think of returning the few Ships we have taken from them in Lieu of her, as we ſuppoſe they expected; but at the ſame time chuſing to imitate, in this Particular, their Generoſity, we reſtore them the Blandford in better Order than when we received her, hoping they will never have Reaſon to complain of our giving them (at leaſt) as good as they bring.

We are aſſured that the French are gathering together a great Number of Small Craft at Boulogne, Calais, and other Northern Ports of France, as it is pretended, for a Deſcent on England.

We hear that the Agent of France has ſent to his Court a Liſt of all the French Ships lately taken by the Engliſh, of which he makes the Number to be 110, and their Value 400,000 l.

We have Advices from Bruſſels, which ſay, that the Captures made by the Engliſh have given ſuch an Alarm, that the French fancy every Ship they ſee is a Cruizer of that Nation; and when Count de Guay's Squadron returned to Breſt, all the Forts fired upon it, taking it for an Engliſh Fleet.

The Number of French Priſoners at this Time in England amounts to upwards of 2500.

Laſt Tueſday 879,000 lb. of Gunpowder was ſhipped for New-England.

A Command from Woolwich is ordered for Virginia with all Expedition.

Oct. 6. We learn that all the Officers belonging to all the Regiments in England, who are in London, have Orders to repair to their Regiments.

An Order came this Day to confine all the French Seamen, and to take the Swords from the Officers and Merchants, but the latter have Liberty to go home, if they chuſe it.

Oct. 7. There are Letters in Town from on board his Majeſty's Ship the Medway, Capt. Peter Dennis, belonging to Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, giving an Account of their having taken ſeveral Prizes, one of which is worth 80,000 l. Sterling.

Oct. 9. The French go on raiſing Magazines and making all other Preparations for marching a numerous Army into the Empire, though at the ſame Time the Declarations made at Vienna and other Courts import the direct contrary.

By the laſt Letters from Spain we have Advice, that the Conſul General at Madrid, has wrote to the Conſuls at all the Ports, that they might inform the Merchants that there was not the leaſt Appearance of a Rupture between Great-Britain and Spain.

It is reported by ſeveral Officers belonging to the Fleet, that by the Calculation they have made, the Ships taken by our Men of War from the French amount to Six Millions of Money.

By Order of the Lords of the Admiralty, Notice hath been ſent to Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe, that a Convoy will be ready to ſail the 16th Inſtant from Plymouth for Boſton and North-America.

We are well aſſured that there are no French Privateers fitting out, either at Dunkirk, Calais or Boulogne.

BOSTON, November 17.

Laſt Night Capt. Metcalf arrived here in three Days from Halifax, who informs, that juſt after he came out, he met a large French Prize bound in, taken by the Otter Sloop of War; ſhe is of about 700 Tons, bound for Louiſbourg from France, laden with Proviſions.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

The Penobſcot Tribe of Indians, on the Frontiers of Boſton Government, having repeatedly in a perfidious Manner acted contrary to their ſolemn Submiſſion unto his Majeſty long ſince made and frequently renewed: Lieutenant Governor Pnips of that Province, on the 3d Inſtant, thought fit to iſſue a Proclamation, declaring the ſaid Penobſcot Tribe of Indians to be Enemies, Rebels and Traitors to his Majeſty King GEORGE the Second: And required all his Majeſty's Subjects of that Province to embrace all Opportunities of purſuing, captivating, killing, and deſtroying all and every the aforeſaid Indians. And as an Encouragement thereto, Did at the ſame Time promiſe, ſundry Premiums or Bounties over and above what were uſually given, for every Indian Perſon or Scalp of that Tribe ſo killed or taken; and proportioned the ſame according to the Age or Sex of the Perſon ſcalped or taken.

The Governor, Council, and Generel Aſſembly of North-Carolina, on the 15th of October laſt, paſſed an Act for granting a further Aid of *Ten Thouſand Pounds*, Proclamation Money, to be appropriated in raiſing three Companies of 50 Men each, to be ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the Northern Colonies, in Support of the common Cauſe againſt a barbarous and perfidious Enemy. Governor Dobbs, after he had given his Aſſent to the Bill, told the other Branches of the Legiſlature, That their having granted as great a Supply as the Circumſtances of that Province could bear, it could not but be moſt agreeable to his Majeſty, eſpecially when other rich and flouriſhing Colonies kept up a continual bitter Spirit of Party, regardleſs of their Religion and Liberties: And was glad to find the People of North-Carolina kept up a Spirit of Reſentment againſt the common Enemy of the Country.

November 24. Tueſday Morning laſt, about 4 o'Clock, a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake was felt by the Inhabitants of this City: It continued nigh three Minutes, but has done no Damage that we can hear of. We are informed, that it was very ſenſibly felt by the People of Oyſterbay, Newton, Jamaica and Fluſhing, on Long-Iſland, and in many other Parts of this Province.

Saturday Night laſt, Capt. Shirley, Son to his Excelleney Major General Shirley, died here.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated the 14th of November, 1755.

"Within two Days paſt three Expreſſes arrived to his Excellency General SHIRLEY, from the Camp at Lake-George, informing, That Intelligence was arrived there, that a large Number of French had been ſeen on the Eaſt Side of Lake George, to the Southward of the Narrows, ſuppoſed to be on their March to our Camp, and deſiring a Reinforcement. The Evening the firſt Expreſs arrived, his Excellency had a general Council of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governors, and all the Field Officers, which held till 12 o'Clock at Night.---Impreſs Warrants were iſſued, for all the Waggons and Horſes that could be got, to carry Proviſions up to the Army, and Orders given for the immediate March of 1000 Provincial Troops, incamped near this City; the greateſt Part of whom went off Yeſterday. Orders were alſo ſent for aſſembling the Militia of this County, and 400 Men from each of the adjoining Counties of Dutcheſs and Ulſter. Yeſterday Morning the General held a Council of War of the Field Officers of the Britiſh Troops here. The Reſult of which was, an Order that 600 Regulars ſhould immediately march to the Aſſiſtance of Major General JOHNSON, with 4 Field Pieces, and a Detachment of the Royal Train of Artillery. They will be ready this Evening, with 800 of the Militia. After all, I doubt whether there is any great Body of the Enemy nearer than Ticonderoga, which the French are fortifying for a Barrier.

In another, of the 16th Inſtant, the ſame Gentleman writes, that ſince my laſt, dated two Days ago, another Expreſs to the General arrived from the Camp. Capt. Rogers, who commanded a ſcouting Party, at the Time the Indians reported that they ſaw a great Army, about 20 Miles from our Camp, denies what they had declared to be true, tho' the latter ſtill inſiſt upon the Truth of their Report. I think the Indian Story muſt be falſe; for if an Army of 8 or 9000 Men had been within 20 Miles of our Camp on Tueſday, we ſhould have heard more of them by Thurſday Night, when the laſt Expreſs ſat out, eſpecially as the Scouts lately come in, have ſeen neither Men nor their Tracts. I believe General Johnſon is of the ſame Opinion, for he ſeems to ſay, that it will be unneceſſary to ſend the Regular Troops up to him. They are, however, ready to march, with the Train, at a Moment's Warning. There are alſo 1200 of the Militia now in this Town. We are impatient for further Advice from the Camp."

On the 11th Inſtant, four Commiſſioners arrived at Albany from Boſton, and preſented to his Excellency General SHIRLEY the following Addreſs.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Appointment of your Excellency to the Command of all his Majeſty's Regular Forces in North America, at this critical Conjuncture, gives a very ſenſible Pleaſure to the Inhabitants of this his Majeſty's Province. They look upon themſelves, to be intereſted in whatſoever reſpects your Excellency's Perſon; they have been acquainted with many Inſtances of your Excellency's faithful and zealous Endeavours to preſerve his Majeſty's Territories from the Encroachments of the French; and they have all imaginable Reaſon to depend on the Continuance of the ſame Fidelity and Zeal, and that this Promotion will be followed with very happy Conſequences.

This, Sir, we aſſure ourſelves, is the Senſe of the People in general, and that this is the Senſe of the Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province; and we beg Leave to congratulate your Excellency on this Mark of Royal Confidence and Favour, a Favour ſhewn not to your Excellency alone, nor to the Inhabitants of this Province only, but to all his Majeſty's Subjects on the Continent, who are expoſed to the invading, unjuſt, and perfidious Attempts of their French Neighbours.

It is our ſincere Deſire and Prayer, that the Bleſſing of Almighty God may influence and accompany every Meaſure which your Excellency may engage in, for his Majeſty's Service.

In the Name, and by Order of the Council,
J. WILLARD, *Secretary.*

In the Name and by Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
Boſton, *Nov.* 6, 1755. T. HUBBARD, *Speaker.*

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated November 24.

"*We expect the Governors Shirley and Hardy down To-morrow. The Rumour that Fort Lyman was to be attacked by the French proves falſe; and Dunbar's Forces remain at Albany. It is uncertain whether General Johnſon will move this Winter towards the French. By a Letter from Oſwego, we have Advice, that the Onondago Indians that returned from Oſwegatche, ſay, that the French have built five Veſſels at Fort Frontenac, and while they were there they had got their Maſts in. One of the Veſſels had two Maſts, the others one each. The Indians judged them as large as thoſe we have at Oſwego.*"

On Saturday Night laſt, at Eight a Clock, we had a ſmall Shock of an Earthquake here, which laſted about Half a Minute.

It is ſaid that a Bill for giving SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS to the King's Uſe, ſent up Yeſterday by the Aſſembly, will this Day be paſſed by the Governor, to the great Joy of all that wiſh well to this of late unhappy Province. The honourable Proprietaries have, on their Part, made a free Gift of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS for the Defence of the Country. By the *Militia Law*, paſſed on Tueſday, thoſe who bear Arms, may be formed into regular Bodies, with due Order and Diſcipline, and thereby become better able to ſerve their Country, more ſecure in themſelves, and more terrible to their Enemies. And by the Act for giving *Sixty Thouſand Pounds* (which Sum is immediately to be ſtruck in Paper Bills) Money will be furniſhed to buy Arms, and Ammunition, and pay ſuch as ſhall bravely go forth in Defence of their Country. It is hoped that the cruel Spirit of Party, which has for ſome time paſt raged ſo violently among us, will now ſubſide; and that we ſhall no longer, by our Diſſentions, continue Enemies to our Friends, or Friends to our Country's Enemies.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived here from Eaſton, in Northampton County, with Advice, that the Moravian Settlement of Gnadenhutten, on Mahony Creek, is cut off by the French Indians, and that two of the People only eſcaped. On receiving this Intelligence at Eaſton, they immediately ſent over to the Jerſeys to Colonel Anderſon, requeſting him to ſend ſome Men to their Aſſiſtance; upon which he immediately came himſelf with a Company, and marched in Purſuit of the Enemy, as he did moſt readily on a late Occaſion of the ſame Kind. At the ſame time a Number of the Inhabitants of Northampton got under Arms, and went likewiſe in Search of the Indians.

Laſt Night the Ship Hope, Captain Bolitho, arrived here from London.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Dolphin, William Morton from Boſton.
Sloop Induſtry, Richard Thompſon from Ditto.
Ship Joſeph and Jane, William Warſdale from Halifax.
Sloop Saliſbury, William Burrows from Salem.
----Purſue, John Attwood from Boſton.
Schooner Shark, Thomas Davis from Boſton.
Snow Catherine, John Moncrieff from Briſtol.
Brig Eſther, Joſeph Houſe from Halifax.
Sloop Speedwell, Peleg Sheerman from R. Iſland.
Schooner Hannah, James Coborn from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Induſtry, Ralph Walker for Salem.
Schooner Olive Branch, Daniel M'Carthy for Boſton.
Ship Boyne, James Godfrey for Belfaſt.
----Happy-Return, James Mitchell for Londonderry.
Scooner Dolphin, William Morton for Boſton.
Sloop Saliſbury, William Burrows for Salem.
Ship Lydia, William Riddle for Jamaica.
Sloop Martha and Miriam, John Waide for N. Carolina.
----Induſtry, Richard Thompſon for Boſton.
Schooner Shark, James Doughty for R. Iſland.
Sloop Purſue, John Attwood for Boſton.
Ship Royal Widow, Alexander Hutchinſon for Jamaica.
Snow Charming Polly, John Hazelwood for St. Chriſtophers.

CLEARED.

Brig Induſtry, Ralph Walker to Salem.
Schooner Olive Branch, Daniel M'Carthy to Boſton.
--- Proſperity, John Leacroft to Anguilla.
Brig Minerva, William Morrell to Jamaica.
Schooner Swallow, David Steward to Halifax.
Ship Southall, Hugh Bowes to Barbados.
Schooner Dolphin, William Morton to Boſton.
Brig Sarah and Catherine, William Condy to Barbados.
Ship Nancy, Emanuel Joſiah to London.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1755.

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE deſired to attend their Anniverſary Meeting on Monday next, preciſely at Six a Clock in the Evening, at the Maſons lodge, in Lodge-Alley, in Second ſtreet.

THOMAS M'JANET, Secretary.

THE Managers of the ACADEMY LOTTERY hereby acquaint the Publick that the Ravages lately committed on our Back Settlements, and the Confuſions thereon ariſing, have prevented them from paying that Attention to the Management of the Lottery and ſale of the tickets which they would otherwiſe have done. But they intend to meet and ſettle a day for the Drawing without further Delay; of which due Notice ſhall be given in next Week's Gazette.

N. B. A few tickets remain unſold in the Hands of ſome of the Managers, which will be diſpoſed to thoſe who may firſt *apply for them.*

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, and to be ſold reaſonably by

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,

At his ſhop, the corner houſe of Cheſtnut and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Stretch's, Watch-maker,

ELL-wide and yard-wide cyprus plain gauze, flower'd, ſprigged and ſpotted ditto, a neat aſſortment of rich ſpangled ſilver ſtomachers of various kinds, ſilver ſpangled handkerchiefs, ſilver ſpangled ſhapes for ſhoes, ſilver and ſilk flowers, a large aſſortment of ſilver and plain blown laces and gimps, gauze caps of the neweſt faſhions, Bruſſels and Mechlin lace, ſattin and ribbon ſtomachers, ſpangled ſilver lace for girdles and twichers, French wax necklaces, all ſorts of leather mounts and other fans, common ſhort hoops, large dreſs ditto, India and Engliſh damaſks, a neat aſſortment of ſattin and brocaded ſhoes, velvets, 3-qr. and half-ell wide paduaſoys, luteſtrings, taffeties, tabbies, ſarſnets, a neat aſſortment of muffs and tippets, green cut velvet ſhapes, cloth colour'd do. drab flower'd velvets, crimſon long pile hair ſhag, and black do. dark ground brocaded cottons, calicoes, printed linens, ſuperfine Iriſh hollands, gurix ditto, 7 eights and yard-wide Iriſh linens, Scotch and Iriſh ſheeting, 6-qr. and ell-wide muſlins, very fine cambricks and clear lawns, flower'd and ſtriped ditto, flower'd and ſpotted minionet lawn, mens and womens flower'd lawn ruffles, a neat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion ribbons, true ſilver paduaſoy and gauze ribbons, a good aſſortment of nonſopretties, black hair hats, Flanders bed-ticks, beſt writing paper, mens and womens worſted hoſe, diaper and damaſk napkening, table-cloths, camblets, calimancoes, red and white flannel, yard, 3-qr. and ell-wide cotton checks, mens fine tanned ſattin gloves of the neweſt faſhion, with ſtitched tops, womens ſilk, ſattin, and kid mitts and gloves, Manchester tapes, and ſeveral other things too tedious to mention.

N. B. As ſaid Fitzſimmons has imported the above goods from London at the firſt coſt, and is determined to have freſh ſupplies by every convenient opportunity, ſuch ladies and gentlemen as are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may always depend on being ſerved with the neweſt and moſt faſhionable in their kinds that can be got, at the loweſt rates. Tbcrf.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1755.

This Day was publiſhed, and are ſold by *JAMES CHATTIN*, at the *Neweſt-Printing Office*, on the South Side of the *Jerſey Market*,

A RELATION of a remarkable Providence, which fell out at the Time of the great Earthquake at *Jamaica*, very proper to be reflected on at this Time of imminent Danger, and after having lately had a Warning from God, by a ſmaller Shock of the like Kind in this Place. Price *Two Old Pence*, or *One Shilling* the Dozen. *(A Paper proper to be given away by all Societies.)*

Likewiſe this Day was publiſhed, and ſold at the Place aforeſaid,

England's Timely Remembrancer, or the Miniſter preaching his own Funeral Sermon, containing many wonderful Things ſeen in a Viſion, by the Rev. Mr. *Chamberlain*. Price *Four pence*, or *Three Shillings* the Dozen.

At the *Neweſt-Printing-Office* aforeſaid are ſold,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Pſalters, Primmers, Elwood's Davideis, Barclay and Fuller's Catechiſms; the good Soldier, a Sermon by *S. Davies*, Confeſſion of *John Myrick*, Life of the Soldier, and many other Books and Pamphlets; Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, Ink Powder, Writing Ink, Blank Bonds, Bills of Lading and other Blanks of all Kinds, Lampblack, &c.

Note, As there are ſome of *Fothergill*'s Journals ſtill unſold, they will henceforward be ſold at *Three Shillings*. The Sale of the Journal and other Works of that eminent Miniſter, and truly worthy and peaceable Chriſtian, *Thomas Chalkley*, having not anſwered the Printer's Expectation, he is obliged to ſell them at a conſiderable under Price, *viz.* at *Five Shillings*, in Hopes by that Means to ſell as many as will pay the real Coſt of Printing. This Impreſſion is done on a ſmaller Letter than the former one, but the Letter is new and good, and the Book is well and correctly printed. Thoſe that intend to have of theſe two laſt Books, are deſired to be ſpeedy in ſending for them. Tbc. 3 Mo. ¶ 5s.

Imported from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GRANT,

At his houſe in Water-ſtreet, three doors from the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, for caſh, or the uſual credit,

MUSKETS, WITH BAYONETS, SMALL ARMS, PISTOLS AND CUTLASSES, POWDER, LEAD AND SHOT, muſket fence pan, and half bridle gun locks, nails, ſprigs, tacks, coffin handles, mens and childrens coffin furniture, hatchets, lath and common hammers, brick and plaiſtering trowels, cheſt, braſs, cupboard croſs ward, till, ſpring, 3 bitted, ſplinter and padlocks, white ſheep and braſs pipe bellows, a large aſſortment of mens, womens and childrens buckles, H, HL, rule joint, braſs deſk, box, croſs garners and duff hinges, coopers adzes, bowels and axes, carpenters axes, adzes, gouges, chizels, augers, long and ſhort firmers, hand and tennant ſaws and files, pit and croſs cut ſaws, long and ſhort handle frying pans, ſad irons, pins and needles, large aſſortment of braſs handles and eſcutcheons, with great variety of other iron-mongery, Rhode Iſland, Pelham, Weymouth, ſhort cannon, rippon and plain bitts, braſs barr'd and ſwivel ſtirrups, diaper ſtriped woollen, green and ſtraining webb, blue, green and white worſted gimp, womens worſted reins, ſteel and common ſpurs, with great variety of other ſadlery, ſuper ſuper drabs, ſuper broad cloths, ditto with linings and trimmings, in ſuits or otherwiſe, middling and coarſe cloths, forreſt cloths, coatings, fine duffils, kerſeys and plains, bearſkin half thicks, fearnoughts, Lancaſhire bays, green frize and ſtriped penniſtones, red and white flannel, red ſwanſkin, rugs and blankets, womens ſhort ſcarlet and cloth colour'd cloaks, capuchins, green and cloth colour'd worſted and hair ſhags, wadding, buckram, ſhaloons, ruſſels, double and ſingle damaſks, camblets, poplins, hairbines, grograms, double and ſingle alopeens, crapes, grazets, ſilverets, fiorettas, venetians, cambletteens, duroys, ſaggathies, black, cloth colour'd, ſtriped and white calimancoes, tammies, durants, Iriſh ſtuffs, rich ſpangles, yard-wide plads, black, cloth colour'd, India and Engliſh taffeties, ſtriped and plain perſians, white ſarſenet, Engliſh ſilk damaſks, black alamode, paduaſoys, ſilk ſerge deſoys, ſilk caps, mitts, ſewing and ſtitching ſilk, a large aſſortment of plain, rich and figur'd ribbons, Iriſh linens, Dutch hollands, garlix tandems, princes linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting and dowlas, cotton and linen check and ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton, worſted and thread ſtockings, ticking and bed-bunts, a fine aſſortment of mens and womens gloves and mitts, looking glaſſes, gilt and plain mahogony and walnut frames, hard metal and common pewter, pepper, raiſins and currants, London loaf ſugar, allom, a quantity of druge, belimetal ſkillets, barrateens and cheanies, bed buckrams and bedlace, Mechlin and Bruſſels lace, Engliſh cheeſe, Taunton ale, long and ſhort large bowl pipes, Dutch and Iriſh ozenbrigs, a large aſſortment of paper, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, warming pans, tea kettles, coffee pots, ſauce pans, tin ware, pictures in and out of frames, Harvey's dialogues and ſermons, Pearſal's meditations, ſail cloth and earthen ware, indigo, wool and cotton cards, John Hoſe's ſhoes, cinnamon, cloves, mace, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The ſaid Grant expects that thoſe who are indebted to him above a twelve month will pay immediately to avoid any further trouble. Tbcrf.

Lancaſter, November 18, 1755.

THis day was committed to this goal, one William Chambers, who, by his own confeſſion, is a runaway ſervant from Mr. Robert Wilkiſon, in St. Mary's county, Maryland; this is to deſire Mr. Wilkiſon, or ſome other in his behalf, to come or ſend for him in four weeks after the date of this advertiſement, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his priſon fees, by

¶ JOHN CLARK, Goaler.

AS ſome People have induſtriouſly reported, that we have declined the purchaſing of Aſhes, and that the Works of the Pot-aſh Houſe is declined by us: This muſt be to anſwer their own Purpoſes. We therefore acquaint the Publick, that we continue the Buſineſs, and ſhall be obliged to them for a Continuance of their Favours, we ſtill allowing Six-pence per Buſhel for Aſhes, and Seven-pence if delivered to us at our Store-houſe, on Capt. Walter Goodman's Wharff.

JOSEPH BAKER, and HUMPHERY ROBINSON.

Juſt imported from London, and in the Catherine, the laſt ſhip from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

JOHN RELFE,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. John Armitt's, for ready money or ſhort credit,

GREAT variety of ozenbrigs, princes linen, dowlas, garlix, ſileſias, tandems, lawns, cambricks, diaper table-cloths, clouting diaper, linen and cotton checks, brown and white ſheeting, Flanders bed-ticks, Iriſh linens, yard and 6 qr. wide muſlins, printed calicoes of all prices, fine chints, blue and white printed handkerchiefs, bandanoes, ſecterſoy and ſilk lungee romals, perſian and China taffeties, paduaſoys, broad cloths of all prices, ſcarlet and ſuperfine blue, blue Devonſhire kerſey for great coats, kerſeys, white nap for waiſtcoats, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, cambiet and camblettees, Venetian poplins, ſhort cloaks, ſtuff and calimancoe quilted coats, ſhort ſuperfine cloth cloaks, kerſeys, half-thicks, duffils, frizes, rugs, 7 qr. 8-qr. and 9 qr. blankets, white and ſtriped flannels, red and emboſſed flannels, men and womens thread hoſe, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted, cotton and ſilk caps, knit worſted breeches pieces, boys and mens felt hats, caſtor and beaver hats, laces, white and colour'd tapes, bindings ſtay quality, ſhoe and London quality, gartering, white and colour'd threads pins and needles, buttons and twiſt, buckrams and ozenbrigs, thread, pot and fine fools cap writing paper, wax and wafers, Holman's ink-powder, bazil caſes, playing cards, bound books, pewter plates and diſhes, baſons, porringers, ſpoons, tea-pots, quart and pint mugs, nails, broad axes, houſe adzes, augers, hammers, gimblets, chiſels, gouges, plain irons, ſteel compaſſes, files, box hinges, ſide, garnet and HL hinges, ſtock locks, box, cheſt and pad-locks, braſs drawer handles with eſcutcheons, frying-pans, thumb latches, braſs egg-nobb'd latches, carpenters hammers and rules, beſt London A C ſteel, ſplit bone table knives and forks, pen knives of all ſorts, cuttoes, ſciſſars, horn and ivory combs, white and red metal, ſteel and braſs ſhoe buckles, coat and waiſtcoat buttons, ſtone and yellow metal ſleeve buttons, thimbles, Dutch ſpectacles, tobacco and ſnuff boxes. Tbc. 4 W. ¶

Lately imported from Liverpool, and to be ſold by

GEORGE OKILL,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet,

YArd-wide and 7 eights Iriſh linen, double ſileſias, long lawns, garlix, cambrick, mens thread ſtockings, cotton counterpains, light drab jeans, white and drab pillow fuſtians, ſuperfine ermit, ſilk and cotton patterns for womens gowns, cotton hollands, ſuperfine turky moore, knit patterns for breeches, drab broad-cloth patterns for coat and breeches, with ſuitable trimmings, mens caſtor hats, flannel, hempen ruſſia linen, cotton handkerchiefs, writing paper, dowlas, ozenbrigs, Engliſh ſail-cloth from No. 1 to 8, glaſs, delf, white flint and yellow earthen ware; alſo a likely Engliſh ſervant girl's time, who has near four years to ſerve. ¶

To be SOLD by

JOHN BLEAKLEY,

VERY good beef by the barrel; horſes taken in to winter for Three Pounds to the firſt of March, or Twenty Shillings per month; they will be received at the Blue houſe by John Crozier. The owners are deſired to write a line deſcribing their marks and the time of ſending. No ſtallions nor ſcrubs to be taken at any price. §

For *Charles-Town*, *South-Carolina*, directly,

The SNOW CATHERINE, JOHN MONCRIEFF, Commander,

Now lying at Capt in James Child's Wharff, and will ſail in 10 Days. For Freight or paſſage, apply to JAMES CHILD, or ſaid Commander on board, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27 1755.

RUN away on the 10th inſt. from William Streper, living in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, An Engliſh ſervant man, named Richard Wingham, about 21 years of age, five feet 9 inches high, with a ſmall reddiſh beard, thin face, and wears a cap: Had on when he went away, An old brown jacket, an old mealy hat, buckſkin breeches, and old trowſers over them, old ſhoes, and lightiſh colour'd ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM STREPER

BENJAMIN HARBESON,

Tin-plate worker (who is removed on the other ſide of Market ſtreet, at the corner of Strawberry alley, nearly oppoſite to where he removed from)

CONtinues to make and ſell all ſorts of tin-ware, wholeſale and retail, and all ſorts of beſt London pewter, copper tea kettles, coffee pots and ſauce pans, braſs kettles, ſorted, iron and braſs wire, and ſundry other goods cheap. ‡

To be Sold or Lett,

A LOtt in Spruce ſtreet, near the Dock, adjoining Benjamin Loxly, with a two ſtory brick tenement thereon, a bake houſe and baking utenſils, and a large frame building, it is conveniently ſituated for carrying on the baking buſineſs, the Dock running up near the Door, which is very advantageous for carrying off bread and landing wood and faggots. For further particulars enquire of Jonathan and John Mifflin, at their ſtore near the Drawbridge; who hath to ſell, as uſual, ſundry dry goods, wine, rum and melaſſes, ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, pimento, corn, ſalt, mackrel, barr iron, grind-ſtones, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. Tbc.

For DUBLIN directly,

The SHIP Earl of HOLDERNESS, WILLIAM SIMPSON Commander;

Has her cargoe chiefly engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to Thomas Walker, James Eddy, or ſaid Commander on board at Fiſhburn's Wharff. She is known to be a prime ſailer, and has good accommodations for paſſengers. There are now a parcel of likely ſervants to be diſpoſed of on board ſaid Ship.

Juſt publiſhed, A general MAP of the

MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES,

In AMERICA: *Viz.*

VIrginia, Mariland, Delaware, Penſilvania, New-Jerſey, New-York, Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland; the Country of the Confederate Indians; of the Lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain, and of Part of New France, by LEWIS EVANS.

This Map includes the Ohio, and all the preſent Seats of Action of the Britiſh, French and Indians; and was compoſed with a particular View to the Connection our Colonies have with Canada; the Lakes, Ohio and the Countries of the adjacent Indians.

The Price of the colour'd Maps on ſuper-fine Writing Paper, Two Pieces of Eight, and of the plain ones, on Printing Paper, One Piece of Eight each.

With the colour'd Maps is given a *Pamphlet* of four large Sheets and a half, containing an Analyſis of the Map, a Deſcription of the Face of the Country, the Boundaries of the Confederate Indians (whereon the Britiſh Rights are founded) and the maritime and inland Navigation of the ſeveral Rivers and Lakes contained therein.

To be ſold in Philadelphia by the AUTHOR in Arch ſtreet; in Carliſle, Trenton, Brunſwick, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Providence, and Boſton, at the POST-OFFICES; in Burlington by Mr. Peart; in New York by Mr. Garrat Noel, Bookſeller in Dock-ſtreet, near Countz's Market.

N. B. At the ſame Places are alſo ſold a few Copies of the PAMPHLETS ſeparately; Price one Quarter of a Piece of Eight each. Tbctf.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1755.

STolen out of a paſture near this city, A large well made black horſe, about 15 hands high, 3 years old paſt, lately ſhod before, without any brand, has a long bob tail, a large ſtar in his forehead, and a thick head, much like a ſtallion, paces and trots, and when he trots ſwings his tail very much. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges; and for the horſe alone Thirty Shillings, with reaſonable charges, paid by John Chandler, living at William Gardiner's, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1755.

RUN away from William Fullerton, of Pequea, Lancaſter county, on the 21ſt inſt. An Iriſh ſervant man, named James M'Clachan, of middle ſtature, freſh colour'd, and round ſhoulder'd; he wears a cap or peruke, and has with him an old grey frock, a new ſtrait body coat, jacket and breeches, of blue cloth, with braſs buttons on them, old ſtockings and ſhoes. He talks broad Scotch. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any county goal in this province, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, and if out of the province Three Pounds, paid by

§ WILLIAM FULLERTON.

THere is now in the poſſeſſion of John Hynſon, Conſtable of the town of Cheſter, in the province of Maryland, and ready to be deliver'd to the owners, the following mares, viz. An iron-grey mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with ſomething like UT in one piece, trimmed with a ſtanding mane, and hath a ſwitch tail. A dark brown mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the off buttock with ſomething like a W, trimmed with a ſtanding mane, bob tail, a ſtar in her forehead, and ſome white ſpots on her withers; theſe two brought by John Clarke from the Barrens. A bright ſorrel mare, about 11 hands and a half high, a blaze down her face, trimmed with a ſtanding mane, and hath a bob tail; this brought by Benjamin Jones from the falls of Monocacy. §

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1755.

RUN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Glouceſter county Weſt New Jerſey, Two ſervant men; one of them an Engliſhman, named Richard Kinneſley, about 30 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty long viſage, of a lightiſh complexion, has thin flaxen hair, a mole on his left cheek, but keeps it ſhaved, his eye-tooth on the ſame ſide ſticks out over his lower teeth in a very remarkable manner: He had on, and took with him, when he went away, a newiſh felt hat, an aſh colour'd cloth jacket, lined with green, the under part of the ſleeves being of a lighter colour than the other part of the jacket, a blue and white ſtriped twilled under jacket, alſo a ſtriped cotton and linen jacket and breeches, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, a pair of good leather breeches, with a falling flap before, 2 pair of ſtockings, one pair of light grey milled yarn, the other worſted, and two pair of ſhoes, one new, the other old.

The other an Iriſhman, named Thomas Morrah, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty much pock-marked, has a down look, ſhort brown hair, walks very ſtooping, has a clumſey heavy gate in walking, and throws his feet very much out, and bends his knees as he goes: Had on, and took with him when he went away, an half-worn leather jockey cap, an outſide cloth jacket, of a lead colour, made without lining, a blue and white ſtriped under jacket, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, a pair of leather breeches, coarſe thread ſtockings, and a pair of black and white yarn ditto, two pair of ſhoes, one old, the other new, and a pair of large ſquare braſs buckles in his ſhoes. 'Tis probable they will change their clothes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive Five Pounds reward for both, or Three Pounds for the Engliſhman, and Forty Shillings for the Iriſhman, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ARCHIBALD MICKLE. ‖

Philadelphia November 27, 1555.

WHEREAS the fulling-mill belonging to the ſubſcriber hereof, living in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, was broke open on the 15th inſtant at night, and the following things taken away, viz. A piece of light coloured cloth, and a piece of tammy, ſtriped acroſs; alſo two black buckſkins, a white linen jacket, with black buttons, a pair of fuſtian breeches, and a ſilk cap. The perſon ſuppoſed to have taken ſaid goods appears to be about 19 or 20 years of age, of a fair complexion, has yellowiſh hair, pretty ſlow in ſpeech, and ſaid his name was James Farrell: had on a greyiſh colour'd coat, green everlaſting jacket, blue pluſh breeches; he has a ſilver watch, with a ſilk pink colour'd ſtring to it, and two keys, one old, the other new, with a ſeal. It is ſuppoſed he may change his dreſs, having a wallet full of clothes. He pretends to be half a Swede. Whoever ſecures ſaid goods, ſo as the owner may have them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges; and if the thief be ſecured in any goal, Fifty Shillings reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN THOMAS. ⊕

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK for 1756.

CONTAINING,

Beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations, a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Obſervations, *viz.* How *Penſilvania* may ſave *Three Millions, Two Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Pounds* in ſeven Years; of which every Farmer may, if he pleaſes, have his Share. The Praiſes of *Aſtronomy*; Ditto of Religion. Converſation, Rules to be agreeable in it. How *New-Jerſey* may clear *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds* in the Year 1756. The Advantages of *Temperance* in promoting a Man to high Stations. The diſtinguiſhing Honours conferred by God on Men induſtrious in their Callings. Rule to prevent malignant Fevers or Fluxes. NEWTON's Eulogy. Noble Character of a General. Difference between a *Perſon* of Honour, and a *Man* of Honour. Settlement of a Man's *Moral* Accounts. How to feed 60 Men for 2 s. 8 d. a Day. Proper Victualling for long Marches in the Woods. Excellent Remedies for the Cure of Fluxes, Dry Gripes, and Fevers, &c, &c, &c.

A COURSE of EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, for the Entertainment of the CURIOUS, is now preparing, and will be exhibited as soon as a sufficient Subscription can be obtained. For this Purpose the Subscriber has purchased the Use of Mr. Dove's Apparatus during the Course, to be accompanied with a Sett of Lectures, explaining the Nature, Use and Importance of each Experiment. In the Composition of the Lectures a special Regard has been had to Plainness, Perspicuity and Method, that with a moderate Degree of Attention, 'tis hoped they will prove satisfactory to common Capacities. They are intended to comprehend a System of Natural Philosophy, and as they will be delivered weekly, such young Gentlemen as desire to study that most useful Branch of Knowledge, may have sufficient Time in the Intervals to make themselves Masters of the Contents of each Lecture without much Interruption to their other Business. The best Writers on every Subject will be pointed out for this End, and such of the Subscribers as incline to a more intimate Acquaintance with the Principles of this Science, shall be intitled to Assistance in the algebraic and geometrical Demonstrations, that may occur in their private Reading. The best Authors in the several Parts of Philosophy have been carefully consulted, and in the Course of the Lectures, their most valuable Discoveries will be related, their ingenious Theories of difficult Phenomena explained, and a great Number of their most curious Experiments exhibited.------The Course will consist of thirteen Lectures, two on Mechanics, three on Pneumatics, one on Hydrostatics, two on Optics, one on Meteorology, one on Fire, one on Electricity, two on Geography and Astronomy, comprehending the Use of the Globes and Orrery. A Proposal of this Kind whether the Utility or Amusement of it be considered, has some Claim at least to general Encouragement. The Study of Nature is undoubtedly the best Preparative for a successful Prosecution of any Art liberal or mechanical. It opens to the Mind a spacious and delightful Field of Knowledge equally fruitful of the most pleasing Entertainment for the Imagination, and the noblest Improvement of the Judgment. It gives a Man an acknowledged Superiority over the rest of the Species, as he is not so liable to be surprized by uncommon Appearances, nor consequently misled by the partial Conceptions of Ignorance, or practised on by the Artifice of Imposture.

The Terms for each Subscriber are *Fifteen Shillings* paid at the Time of Subscription, and *Fifteen Shillings* at the End of the Lectures, for which he is intitled further to a gratis Ticket for a Lady to attend the whole Course, by

PAUL JACKSON.

STray'd away from James M'Glaughlin, of Tinicum township, Bucks county, A bay trotting horse, about 13 hands high, branded with P M on the near buttock, had a short bob tail, a star in his forehead, his hind feet white, and had a bell on when he went away, but the collar being bad, may have lost it. Whoever secures said horse, and brings him to the owner, or James Hart, in Plumsted, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES M'GLAUGHLIN. §

To be sold by

THOMAS WILLING,

At his Ware-house in Front-street, near Walnut street, very cheap for ready money or short credit,

SUperfine, middling and low priced broad-cloths, fine 6 qr. coatings and bearskins, fine and coarse naps or frizes, plains, kerseys, fine scarlet coating spotted with black, white swanskin, half-thicks, long ells, striped linseys, embossed serges, German serges, red flannels, blankets, green and spotted rugs, blue strouds, red and white shags for under waistcoats, mens worsted and cotton caps, cotton romals and silk and cotton culgee handkerchiefs, figured and spotted bandanoe and Barcelona ditto, a neat assortment of India and English silks, imported in the Lydia, Capt. Riddal, viz. half-yard and half-ell brocades, white, cherry and cloth colour'd sattins, black, blue, green, pink and grave cloth colour'd paduasoys, white, green, pink, crimson and cloth colour'd damasks, tobine striped lutestrings, mantuas, peeling sattins, sewing silk, mens plain and ribbed silk hose, ozenbrigs, dowlas, garlix, Irish linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, ghentish hollands, table-cloths in patterns, tabling and napkin damask, diaper, calicoes, stamped and brocaded cottons, printed linens, a compleat assortment of Manchester checks, fustians, cotton hollands, buckram, camblets, worsted damasks, calimancoes, shaloons durants, tammies, single and double alopeens, fine black plush, bombazine, cambricks and lawns in patches and pieces, fine Lisle, Flanders and colour'd threads, holland and diaper tapes, bobbings, nonsopretties 4d and 6d ferrits, pins, paper, buttons and mohair, mohair cord, womens Genoa gloves, mens and womens shammy and womens kid gloves, long and short pipes, Bristol sash glass 9 per 11, grindstones, anvils, vizes, beak irons, clothiers shears, sad or flat irons, frying pans, pewter, casks of stone ware, crates viols, sheet lead, sprigs and scupper nails, looking glasses, canvas, cordage, cables, anchors, rum, coffee, Madeira wine, &c. &c. Tbc. 3 mo.

Imported and to be sold wholesale and retail, at the very lowest rates, by

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the Golden Ball, opposite the end of Strawberry-alley, near the Three Tun Tavern, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, viz.

A *Fresh and large assortment of drugs, chemical and galenical medicines, likewise Bateman's drops, Turlington's balsom, Stoughton's bitters, patent snuff, Godfrey's cordial and tincture for stone and gravel, Scot's pills, Daffy's elixir, James's fever powder, Squire's elixir, Locker's pills, Frauncis's female elixir, Hooper's female pills, British oil, Banister's drops, Eaton's styptick, Fryer's balsom, Greenough's tincture for preserving the teeth and curing the tooth-ach, Archer's Rheumatick tincture, Schwanberg's liquid sheil, family pills, bathing spirits, Bostick's elixir, golden and plain spirits of scurvy grass, fresh pyrmont, spaw, hungary and lavender waters, salop, hartshorn shavings and sago, fine Durham and common flour mustard, florence oil, nipple glasses, bosom bottles, gally pots, pill boxes, vials, &c. at said place painters, glaziers, house-keepers, potters, &c. may be supply'd with these sundry materials following, fit for painting, varnishing, gilding and lackering, ready prepar'd, or otherwise, viz. Carmine, cochineal, vermillion, white lead, red lead, Venetian reds, orpiments, brown pink, Spanish brown, letharge, verditers, pencils, Dutch metal, Indian ink, blue galls, madder, masticotes in sorts, spunges, drop lake in sorts, King's yellow, yellow oker, Prussia blue in sorts, English pink, Dutch do. rose do. hard varnish, white do. common do. linsed oil, chalk, glue, magnes, French verdigreese, distill'd verdigreese, sap green, brushes and fine tools, umber, ivory black, lamp-black, gold leaf, silver do. spirit turpentine, black lead pencils, smalt's powder blue, indigo, Spanish white, ground red wood, pounce, naples yellow, ink powder, white vitriol, gums of most sorts, oil cloth, emery, putty, with best sorts of London and Bristol crown glass, with many others too tedious to mention in an advertisement.*

N. B. Chests of genuine medicines of any size carefully pack'd, with proper directions, at lowest rates.

RUN away on the 28th of last month, from the subscriber, living in Derry township, Lancaster county, An Irish servant man, named Dennis Rowan, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, is marked with the small-pox, and has strait brown hair: Had on when he went away, a brown coat, a brown double breasted cloth jacket, and a striped linen jacket, a fine shirt, olive green colour'd cloth breeches, blue worsted stockings, and old shoes; he took several other things with him which cannot be discribed. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN BLACKBURN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. §

RUN away from the subscribers, of West Nantmill, Chester county, on the 9th ult. two servants, one named Christopher Moore, a native Irishman, but speaks good English, has a down look, freckled in the face, pale complexion, and on examining him is easily dashed, about 5 feet 8 inches high: Had on and took with him, a light colour'd worsted coat, striped jacket, leather breeches, with carved metal buttons, an old silk cap, with several red stripes, a half worn castor hat, with a narrow brim, black worsted stockings, and old shoes, with large brass buckles; he is a Cooper by trade, and has remarkably thick legs. The other named Charles Fullerton, a thick set lad, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks broad Scotch, has black hair, which he commonly combs backward: Had on, a white stuff coat, brown home-made jacket, a pair of white drawers, with trowsers, dark colour'd stockings, and round toed shoes, with square brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so as their masters may have them again, shall have Four Pounds for both, or Forty Shillings for either, and reasonable charges, paid by Jeremiah Persol, and James Hamilton. §

RUN away on the 7th inst. from the subscriber, living in Whiteland township, Chester county, An Irish servant man, named John Duchan, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, round face; he is a Mason by trade, and has his old indentures for a past, which was for seven years and seven months: Had on when he went away, A felt hat, white cap, broad cloth jockey coat, with broad metal buttons, and an old blue worsted coat, old leather jacket and breeches, walnut colour'd stockings, a pair of double channel pumps, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ JAMES RICHARDSON.

For BELFAST,

The Snow DUNBAR, JAMES M'CULLOCH Master, Now lying at Tun Wharff, has one half of her cargo on board. For freight or passage, apply to said master on board, or at his house in Market-street.

N. B. All persons indebted to said James M'Culloch, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid. *James M'Culloch.* ¥

FOund on the first of November inst. in the street, a sum of money; the owner coming to Patt Flynn, at Mr. John Inglis's store, near the Draw bridge, on telling the sum, and what it was in, may have it, paying the expence of advertising and crying it. ¶

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe wench, about 19 years of age, fit for town or country business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia. T. b. c. t. f.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1755.

Just imported in the last vessels from London, and to be sold by

DAVID FRANKS,

At his store, in the house where the late Thomas Lawrence, Esq; lived in Water-street, very reasonable,

A *NEAT assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season.*

N. B. All those still indebted to the late company of Levy and Franks, are, for the last time, desired to come and pay off their respective debts within two months from the date hereof, or they may certainly depend on being sued without further notice: And those who have any Demands are desired to bring them in. Tbc.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Eyre, late of this city, Tavernkeeper, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, without any further trouble: And those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by Mary Eyre, and William Young, Execut. ‖

Philadelphia, September 30, 1755.

RUN away this day, from William Hugg, of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, a servant man, named Thomas Lewis, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, and has light brown hair: Had on when he went away, a half worn Twenty Shilling hat, a brown jacket, white shirt, white short trowsers, and red breeches. His left ancle has been broke, which makes him turn out his foot much as he walks. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HUGG.

N. B. All masters of Vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ⊕

Just imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Baker, living near the corner of Second and Walnut-streets, in Philadelphia,

SUPERFINE, fine, middling and coarse boulting cloths, very cheap for ready money or short credit. Millers or others, who are not well acquainted and skilled in choosing boulting cloths, may depend on being supplied with cloths (and instructions if required) suitable for any or every part of the boulting business.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and boulting, as well as in boulting cloths. Tbc.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A VALUABLE plantation, situated near Chester, in Chester county, joining on the river Delaware, 13 miles from Philadelphia, containing near 160 acres of land, extraordinary good soil for grass lots or corn land; upwards of 20 acres of marsh meadow drained and undrained on it, near half a mile front on said rivers of flats or muds, which yields extraordinary pasture at all seasons for pasturing, wet or dry weather; a good orchard and good buildings. There is great opportunity to improve the upland by hay, stock and mud, which are profitable and lasting manure. The terms will be moderate, for which apply to JACOB CARTER, living near, or JOSEPH CARTER, living on the premisses. ⊕ T. b. c. 5 Ws.

ALL persons indebted, by bond or otherwise, to the estate of Capt. Lawrence Anderson, of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled, by WILLIAM STURGEON, *and his* WIFE, *executrix.*

To be sold by

THOMAS ELLIS,

Glazier, in Front-street, opposite Black-horse-alley,

SHeet lead, mill'd or cast bar ditto, Bristol glass, of sundry sizes, by the box or retail, London crown ditto, of any size, fit for clocks, samplers, pictures, white lead, red ditto, vermilion, Persian blues of sundry sorts, leaf gold, looking glasses, linseed oil, street lamps, &c. Tbc tf.

WILLIAM MOORE,

INTENDING to go to England next fall, desires all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment. He has now by him a very large assortment of European and East India goods, which he will sell exceeding cheap for READY MONEY ONLY.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At the house where Mr. Thomas York lately dwelt, in Water-street, the third door above Market-street,

VEry good ozenbrigs, white and brown princes linen, Irish and Russia sheeting, fine and coarse yard-wide Irish linens, flanders bed-ticks 3 qr. 7-eights, yard, yard and 3-eights, cotton and linen checks, striped cotton hollands, colour'd fustians, white jeans, thicksets, Russia diaper, yard wide tandem, 7-eights garlix, long lawns, broad lawns, clear lawns, in pieces and patches, 6-qr. muslins, a large assortment of calicoes and printed cottons, bandannoes bordered, silk romals, lungee romals, cotton romals, Scotch and other handkerchiefs, gingbams, bengals, black, blue, and cloth colour'd everlastings, fine blue, white, green and pink durants, scarlet and figured gartering, boil'd camblets, Scotch colour'd and Nuns thread, black, blue, scarlet and drab colour'd worsted breeches, mens white, mix'd and brown thread and worsted hose, womens ditto, pins, writing paper, superfine and middling broad-cloths, sewing silks, Weston's snuff, calimancoes, shaloons, cutlary, buttons, best silk and hair, mill saws, powder and shot, &c. &c. &c.

All persons indebted to said Carmick twelve months or upwards, are desired to pay, or they may expect to be sued.

Just imported in the ship Beulah, Capt. Ritchie and the Myrtilla, Capt. Budden, from London, and to be sold exceeding cheap, for ready money or short credit, by

THOMAS PRESTON,

At his store in Second-street, next door to Joshua Maddox, Esq; and nearly opposite the Friends Meeting house, viz.

GErman and Irish ozenbrigs, brown roles, brown and white hessen, Prussia and princes linen, fringed table-cloths, 3-qr. diaper clouting ditto, Russia linen, ditto huggaback, Irish sheeting and linens of all sorts and prices, check linens and cottons, tandems, long lawns, muslins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, bed ticks and bed-bunts, printed linens and calicoes, Scotch handkerchiefs, bordered bandanoes, culgee and spotted silk handkerchiefs, cotton romals, camblets, camblettees, everlastings, check durants, ditto kids, green and blue damask, flower'd russels, blue, green, black and cloth colour'd calimancoes, durants, tammies, corded poplins, hairbines, shaloons, superfine, middling and coarse broad and forrest-cloths, green, blue and scarlet nap kerseys, blue and olive colour'd half thicks, green yarn rugs, motted rugs, blankets, white flannel, scarlet bays, scarlet and cloth colour'd short cloaks, black velvet, black and green plush, dy'd pillows, brown buckram, saggathies, hair cloths, marking canvas, mohair and scarff twist, mohair and scarff buttons, mens and womens worsted hose, mens and womens cotton and thread hose, green muffatees, childrens spotted hose, worsted and cotton caps, Weston's snuff, writing paper, cloth colour'd and white thread, fine Scotch and Nuns ditto, table and tea-spoons, sundry pewter, as dishes, plates, basons, salts, &c. gartering and laces, Dutch pretties, Leghorn and felt hats, bellows, childrens shoes and pumps, playing cards, jett buttons, Holman's ink powder, worsted bindings, tapes and bobbins, mens and womens horse whips, womens gloves and mitts, dandriff and horn combs, pins and needles, castors, looking glasses, nests of red leather trunks, coffee mills, box yards, all sorts of Spices, bohea tea, and tea kettles, lutestring, pink, blue, green, purple and cloth colour'd mantua silks, ducape, brocade, white persian, black and striped ditto, cloth colour'd and black china taffety, sewing silks, silk laces, stay galoon and cord, firretting, ribbons, gauze lace and ditto ribbon, black parisnet, Flanders lace, wrought anvils, London steel, iron plate, flat irons, grass scythes, tinmens tools, boxes of tin plates, &c. Verdigrease, flo. sulphur, glauber and epsom salts, salt petre, copperas, camphire, assafoetida, antimony, jesuits bark, and sundry other drugs, and India and European goods.

Imported from London, and to be sold cheap for ready money, or short credit, by

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

At his house in Second-street, next door to the sign of the Clock, above Arch-street,

BLue, green and drab broadcloths, beaver coatings, knaps, kerseys, plains, halfthicks, green and spotted rugs, blankets, shaloons, camblets, durants, tammies, calimancoes, duroys, sagathies, German serge, everlastings, flower'd damasks, buttons and mohair, sadlers fringe orris, ozenbrigs, ticklenberg, brown and white dowlas, Irish white and brown sheeting and shirting linen, princes linen, tandem and 7 eights garlix, tandem fustians, long lawns, pistol lawns, flower'd and clear lawns, in pieces and patches, pieces and patches of cambrick, muslin, tablecloths, Scots linen hankerchiefs, 3 qr. 7 eights, yard wide, and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, calicoes, printed cottons and linens, baftaes, chints, China taffeties, coloured and striped persians, silk romals, taffety, sattin and paduasoy ribbons, sewing silk, Scots and nuns thread, colour'd ditto, brown and white buckrams, bed bunts, Dutch and French tapes, bobbin, childrens Morocco pumps, mens and womens gloves, white and dyed jeans, corded demity, mens plain and ribb'd thread and cotton hose, womens, youths and childrens thread and cotton ditto, womens thread mittens, knit breeches patterns, double gross of gilt and plated metal buttons, pins, inkpowder, playing cards, womens and childrens fans, GB wool cards, mens and womens horse whips, ivory and horn combs, brass shoe buckles, silver shoe and knee ditto plated on steel, pewter porringers, cream pots and sauce pans, tea pots, quart and pint mugs, punch ladles, chamber pots, 6, 7 and 8 inch brass door locks, 5, 6 and 7 inch brass knobb'd ditto, chest and closet locks, X and TL ward drawer locks, black and full ward padlocks and stock-locks, half inch, 3 qr. inch and quarter, and inch and half augers, gouges, heading, scribing, firmer, mortice and paring chisels, plane irons, carpenters and shoemakers pinchers, two foot rules, handsaws, tenant ditto, setts of desk furniture, HL box and side hinges, X garnets, joiners adzes, carpenters, shipwrights and joiners axes, hammers, hatchets, gimblets, taphorers, shovels and tongs, brass knobb'd and plain iron candlesticks, snuffers, box-irons, brass and iron thimbles, brass and iron jews harps, hobnails, copper teakettles and coffee pots, iron chafingdishes, ivory handled case knives and forks, clasp knives, clasp and folding penknives, shears and scissars, very neat polished corkscrews, brass and glass sleeve buttons, snuff boxes, enamelled patch-boxes, coal ditto, India japan'd waiters and tea-boards; a great variety of metsotinto pictures and paintings on glass; a neat sett of views of Kensington gardens and Hampton-court; a beautiful sett of the Roman antiquities; boxes of pipes, nails, steel, frying pans, roll brimstone, long and short scythes, cinnamon and cloves, and a parcel of neat cut wine glasses, Weston's snuff, &c.

Captain *JAMES CHILD,*

INTENDING for England this fall, desires all persons indebted to him to make speedy payment. He has on hand, A variety of East-India and European goods; also choice Barbados rum, melasses, sugar, &c. to be sold at the lowest prices.

T. b. c. t. f.

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

[*See the Half-sheet for the other Advertisements.*]